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The WATCH-MAN. No. III.

Homines enim ad Deos nulla re proprius accedunt, Quam ſalutem Hominibus dando. CICERO.

BENEVOLENCE is an attribute of the Deity, which he manifeſts in innumerable inſtances to all intelligent and ſenſible creatures: To this divine principle they owe all the happineſs which they poſſeſs, and in this happineſs God is glorified. All rational beings that are actuated by that God-like temper, muſt neceſſarily be friends to beings capable of happineſs or miſery, and diſpoſed to promote their felicity; for true benevolence not only aims to promote the happineſs of the ſubject of it, but it takes in and is ſolicitous to advance the chief good of all others, ſo far as it will conſiſt with the general felicity of intelligent beings. It's this principle that conſtitutes the happineſs of the heavenly hoſt, and directs all their affections to God-like lines from the circumference to the centre, terminating on him as the ſum of all beings, which neceſſarily excludes all diſcord and tyranny; the Governor and the governed being influenced by the ſame principle of rectitude, to wit, benevolence to being. Wherever this ground of action prevails in any kingdom, province, ſociety or family; in that degree the members of them will be happy and free. And where the contrary is predominant, miſery and ſlavery are inevitable concomitants. Liberty in a ſtate of ſociety ſprings from a benevolent compact for the general welfare of the members of the community. Its the exerciſe of this grand principle of benevolence that ſecures to every individual in a free ſtate, his *life, liberty and fortune*; except when either or all of them are neceſſary to be ſacrificed to preſerve the general peace and ſafety of the ſtate. The oppoſites to the amiable temper which I have been deſcribing, are malevolence and deſpotiſm, which are the governing and diſtinguiſhing characteriſtics of that arch tyrant Satan, and all his incarnate ſlaves. The former has manifeſted theſe abominable diſpoſitions in many inſtances recorded in the ſacred volumes of unerring truth; particularly in his endeavours to tyranize over many of our unhappy race, while our Lord was carrying on a deſign the moſt benevolent to mankind that has ever been made known to us, which that evil ſpirit oppoſed, as it tended to deſtroy his kingdom and abridge his tyranny. The hiſtory of all nations, and even of our own, furniſh us with abundant inſtances of men, who have too well ſucceeded in his diabolical arts. How far any of the principal agents, that have been or may be the ſubject of theſe papers, have copied after the tyrant of tyrants, I ſubmit to the judicious reader. Having finiſhed my laſt number with ſome general animadverſions on the politicks of the D——y's, // to the election of 1768, I ſhall now return to the L——ns. This is one of the moſt ancient families in the colony, and at preſent have no equal in it for underſtanding, property and virtue. Had they courted popularity, envy herſelf muſt be conſtrained to acknowledge that they had no competent competitors. From what has been ſaid of the D—y // family, the former muſt have been conſidered by them as a great barr to their ambitious deſigns: as they had no danger to apprehend from any other in the province. It was therefore neceſſary, abſolutely neceſſary, if the D——ys // would govern the colony, to prevent the L——ns from getting into power: To this they invariably attended. This colony being conquered from the Dutch, their own language getting into diſuſe and diſrepute, as buſineſs became more and more tranſacted in the Engliſh language, the gentlemen of condition in the city being taken up with trade, and the rich farmers being entirely bent on agriculture and raiſing wheat, for which they got a ready ſale, prevented learning and ſcience from being ſo early introduced into this, as they were into ſome of our neighbouring colonies. The want of theſe, which are neceſſary to the preſervation of the liberties of the people, in a free ſtate, ſubjected the colony to the abuſe of deſigning men, and brought J——s D——y, Eſq; into power, in the male and tyrannical adminiſtration of governor Coſby, as being a fit agent to carry on the latters deſpotic deſigns. A ſpecimen of his faithful ſervices in this diabolical art the reader will ſee at large in his charge to the grand and petty juries in the caſe of John Peter Zenger (1) Soon after the former got on the bench, he applied himſelf more to the ſtudy of the law than he had done; the effects of which ſubſerved his ambitious deſigns. For as there were but very few judges or lawyers of eminence for many years after he came into power, and as he found by experience, that a knowledge of the law was neceſſary to the making a figure on the bench, and to conduct the political ſhip with ſucceſs, he was indefatigable in preventing men of genius that were riſing into life, who were not devoted to him, from a participation of the important offices in the colony; leſt they ſhould eclipſe him and divide his undue ſhare of power. R—t R. L——n, Eſq; (now one of the aſſiſtant judges of the ſupreme court) being a gentleman of genius, of an independent ſpirit and great expectations, applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the law. His reputation ſoon became great among the gentlemen of letters; which induced governor Clinton to appoint him one of the aſſiſtant judges, and if my memory ſerves me, his commiſſion for that office was actually making out or was compleated. Mr. D——y, knowing that gentleman's qualifications, and having no hopes of making a tool of him, to offer incenſe to his darling idol, deviſed an expedient to prevent Mr. L——n's getting on the bench. To effect this he applied to Colonel Beckman, father in law to the latter, and, under the pretence of friendſhip, expatiated on Mr. L——n's abilities; but declared that as he was a young man, it was his opinion, that, if he came ſo young on the bench, it would injure his reputation and hurt his future uſefulneſs; and therefore, as a friend, adviſed the Colonel to uſe his influence with his ſon in law, to prevent his acceptance. The father in law from a cautious diſpoſition generally the concomitant of age, and a ſolicitude for the reputation of his ſon, together with his entertaining an opinion that Mr. D——y was his friend, came into the meaſure; and in conſequence of it recommended it to his ſon in law to decline the office. The latter, altho' he ſaw thro' the artifice, from filial affection was unwilling to act counter to the Colonel's ſentiments, gave up his own judgment and refuſed to ſerve. Thus by a baſe proſtitution of the ſacred confidence of friendſhip, was the public deprived of the ſervice of a gentleman of knowledge and integrity, to prevent a diviſion of Mr. D——y's influence in the colony. Might not the emphatical ſaying of the poet have been applied without injuſtice to that artful genius,—"Curſed be the man who owes his greatneſs to his country's ruin."—Upon the diſſolution of the inglorious aſſembly which reſigned the liberties of the good people of this colony into the hands of Mr. D——y as hath been abundantly proved in No. I, the L——n family commanded the attention and confidence of the public: For four of the name, viz. Philip L——n, R—t R. L——n, W——m L——n, & H——y L——n, were returned to ſerve in the ſubſequent aſſembly, which convened the 31ſt of January, 1759. In the preceding number I omitted, in the order of time, to inform the reader, that, on the 1ſt of March 1759, the houſe being in a committee on a bill to raiſe 2580 men, to aid the King's troops in the reduction of Canada,—Colonel O——r D——y "moved, that in caſe a ſufficient number of volunteers do not offer by the 4th day of April next, his honour the lieutenant-governor be empowered to detach from the militia of this colony, the number of 2580 men; and the queſtion being put thereon, it was carried in the affirmative." Vid. journal of the general aſſembly folio 594. in conſequence of that vote, the xxxth ſection was added to the bill, and it's highly probable that this motion gave birth to the abominable ſections depending on and connected with it—Vid. laws of New-York—vol. 2d. chap. clx. ſection xxxth. "and be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that the ſeveral and reſpective Colonels, or next commanding officers of the ſeveral and reſpective regiments of militia within this colony, ſhall forthwith, after receiving the orders of his honor the lieutenant-governor, or commander in chief for the time being, for detaching the number of men wanting, according to the aforeſaid proportions, ſend for the Captains, or next commanding officers of all the ſeveral companies, as well regimented as unregimented, troops of horſe included, of the ſaid ſeveral and reſpective cities and counties, to attend them at ſuch time and place as the ſaid Colonels, or next commanding officers, ſhall appoint, with the ſeveral and reſpective liſts on oath, of their companies and of every other perſon in their diſtrict or beat, not exempted by this act. From which liſts, the ſeveral and reſpective colonels, or next commanding officers, together with the other field officers, ſhall proportion the numbers of men to be furniſhed by each company reſpectively, according to the numbers contained in the ſaid liſts. And the ſaid ſeveral and reſpective captains, or next commanding officers for the reſpective cities and counties, with the aſſiſtance of a field officer of each reſpective city and county, ſhall within ſix days thereafter, take the proper meaſures for detaching the number alloted to each company reſpectively, by ſuch time as ſhall be appointed by his honor the lieutenant governor or commander in chief for the time being for that purpoſe." Sect. XXXVI. "And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon or perſons ſo detached, ſhall refuſe the ſaid ſervice, he or they ſo refuſing, ſhall be deemed deſerters, and ſhall be proceeded againſt, and puniſhed accordingly." Sect. XXXVIII. "And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon or perſons whatſoever, ſhall, directly or indirectly, obſtruct the ſaid detachments being made, or ſhall diſcourage or hinder any perſon from inliſting voluntarily into the ſaid ſervice; or ſhall, under any pretence whatſoever, otherwiſe than by due proceſs of law, detain any ſuch perſon who ſhall hereafter inliſt voluntarily, or be detached into the ſaid ſervice, tho' the ſaid perſon be ſervant or apprentice, he, ſhe or they, ſo offending, ſhall reſpectively forfeit the ſum of fifty pounds." Sect. XXXIX. "And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any captain, or next commanding officer of a company of militia, or any perſon properly authoriſed to inliſt volunteers on the aforeſaid ſervice, or receive the perſons detached, ſhall be proſecuted by any maſter or miſtreſs of a ſervant or apprentice, for detaching or inliſting his, her, or their ſervant or apprentice in the aforeſaid ſervice, or for retaining them in the ſaid ſervice, it ſhall and may be lawful for ſuch officer ſo detaching, or ſuch perſon ſo inliſting, or retaining ſuch ſervant or apprentice, to plead the general iſſue, and give this act in evidence: And the plaintiff or plaintiffs in ſuch ſuit or ſuits, ſhall not recover in any ſuch ſuit, but pay all coſts." Sect. XLV. "And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That in caſe any perſon or perſons whatſoever, engaged in the aforeſaid ſervice, either as officers or ſoldiers, ſhall, at any time during the ſaid ſervice, deſert therefrom, or ſhall refuſe to obey any lawful command of his ſuperior officer, they ſhall reſpectively ſuffer death, or ſuch other puniſhment as ſhall be inflicted by a court-martial."——I find by the Journals to my ſurprize, that the L——ns were for the affirmative on the above motion. When I conſider their underſtanding, I am aſtoniſhed, that they ſhould contribute by their votes to add to the undue ſhare of power that the D——y's had attained, which this their conduct undoubtedly did, as has been proved in No. I. which power they had reaſon to fear would be uſed againſt them. For if it was neceſſary to detach men to expedite the public ſervice, ſurely it would have deprived the D——ys of the great power which the motion was calculated to give them, to detach the men by ballot; as by this mode the lieutenant governor could not exerciſe his vengeance on his political oppoſers, by directing his creatures (the officers of the militia who were dependent on him) to detach them. And when I reflect on the L——n's attachment to liberty, and conſider that their own relations were in the power of the D——y's to be detached, I am at a loſs to account for their not ſubſtituting balloting as more eligible and ſafe to themſelves, their friends and the country, than detaching by a nomination of the officers. Certain it is, that they could have no ambitious or corrupt deſigns on the colony, as the injuſtice or tyranny attending the mode was ſo far from adding to their power or influence, that it had a contrary tendency: So that we muſt attribute it ſolely to an error in judgment. But that this and all the detaching laws were the effects of deſign in the D——y family, to increaſe their power and to repreſent their influence in the colony to the miniſtry, no man of ſenſe can have the leaſt doubt. By the XXXVIth Section of this act, any perſon who refuſed to go into the ſervice was to be conſidered as a deſerter, for which by the XLVth Section he was to be puniſhed with death, &c. By the XXXVIIIth Section, a man was ſubjected to a fine of Fifty Pounds, if he adviſed or diſſuaded his brother, ſon, friend or apprentice, not to inliſt. Could the ſatanick Nero, or the tyrannical Lewis, have deviſed a more inhuman, cruel and deſpotic edict than this law, by which the relative duties of father, friend, maſter, &c. were cancelled, and the exerciſe of them made a crime? Were there no means to promote the public ſervice but at the expence and abolition of many of the moſt endearing offices of life? But ſuch means would not have manifeſted the power and aſcendency that the Ottoman family had in the colony to the miniſtry, with whom this tyranny was to be made a merit. Even the poor tradeſmen were to be deprived of their apprentices by the XXXIXth Section, who are the chief ſupport of their maſter's families. Whatever others had to fear, the political friends and election-jobbers of the deſpotic family had no reaſon to apprehend, that any of their friends or apprentices would be detached, to weaken their popular ſtrength. The Grand Seignor had the ſupreme command and direction of the officers that were to make the detachment, and he was too good a politician to make ſuch miſtakes; conſequently his political enemies were the more in danger. What tradeſman could exerciſe his freedom in elections, while this extenſive and abominable engine was in the hands of an ambitious man? Will not the intelligent reader be ready to concluſe, that the inhabitants of this colony were infatuated, who gave their ſuffrages to a family, which had in ſo many inſtances abominably abuſed their confidence? I hope he will pardon this long digreſſion. On the 20th of February the Lieutenant Governor ſent the houſe a meſſage, in which he manifeſted the ſpirit by which he governed the former aſſembly, viz. "It is his Majeſty's pleaſure, that I ſhould forthwith uſe my utmoſt endeavours and *influence* with you, to raiſe with all poſſible diſpatch, within this government, as large a body of men as you did the laſt year."——Vide journal of the aſſembly, fol. 590. This was a daring inſult on the underſtanding and loyalty of the houſe, as it ſuppoſed they were deſtitute of a proper ſenſe of duty to his Majeſty and the common cauſe of the nation; ſo as to make it neceſſary for *him* to *uſe his influence*, (which in every import of the word muſt have an abuſive ſignification) without which they would not raiſe a proper number of troops. Many of the members were juſtly offended at this inſult; and captain L——n (now aſſiſtant judge) made a motion to addreſs the Lieutenant Governor upon ſundry matters, in which there was a decent anſwer to this extraordinary part of his meſſage in the words following, viz. "To remind his honour, that upon a former occaſion, we acquainted him, that the meaſure of our ſupplies to his Majeſty, ſhould be limitted ſolely by our abilities: That of this we think what we have now done is a new proof. And to do ourſelves the juſtice on this occaſion, to aſſure his honour, that we have done theſe things *uninfluenced* by any other motives than our duty to his Majeſty, and the intereſt of our country, unleſs we add thereto the general ardour of our conſtituents to aſſiſt his Majeſty to the utmoſt of their power, in this juſt and neceſſary war." And the queſtion being put on the ſaid motion, it was carried in the negative, in manner following. For the affirmative, Capt. L——n, Mr. H. L——n, Mr. B——n, Col. H——k, Mr. M——r, Capt. S——n,

(*For the Remainder, ſee the laſt Page*) Alderman

// Delancys & Levinstons = James Delancy. — Delancy & William Levinstones & Henry Levinston — Oliver Delancy & Levinston & Levingston & vid. pa. 68. (1) vid pa. 205. & page 47.

In PEACE prepare for WAR.

BOSTON, April 6, 1770.

Meſſieurs PRINTERS,

Pleaſe to inſert the following.

A Late writer upon a reform of the Militia in the Eſſex Gazette, has done himſelf honor. It is wiſhed that others of the like ſpirit and genius would awake and give their tho'ts to the public, that a proper military ſpirit may be revived in this Province. And as the General Court is now ſitting, it is hoped the ſtate of the militia will be enquired into. The French, we know from experience, are a ſubtle politic people; it ſeems they are not inſenſible of the movements of other great powers; and it is very probable they will take the advantages that ſeem to be thrown into their hands from the preſent appearance of things. Should a war take place, it is quite likely they will ſtrike a blow ſomewhere in America; and what part more likely than the ſea-ports of this province? Poſſibly a well-diſciplined militia may prevent it. I well remember to have heard, that in Queen Anne's reign, a plan was forming at the court of Verſailles to make a deſcent on Boſton. The then Prime Miniſter of France produced our province law relating to the militia, which at that time had ſuch an effect, as to turn their arms another way. Happy ſhould we be, if never diſturbed in the poſſeſſion of advantages that coſt our anceſtors ſo much blood & treaſure. But the rapacious appetites, the avarice and ambition of mankind, I fear will interrupt this general felicity, if we may venture to form a judgment from what appears in the public prints, &c. For injuſtice will always arm herſelf with force, to enrich herſelf with the ſpoils of her brethren. A Philoſopher at Epheſus, the fineſt ſpeaker in his time, in his harangue before Hannibal, treating of military matters, was applauded by the audience; yet *He* declared it a moſt contemptible performance. I am ſenſible I may juſtly incur a cenſure for pretending to give my opinion upon matters I am ſo little acquainted with, from gentlemen of knowlege in the military art. But let it be remembered that "a common eye may poſſibly diſcover a lurking rock or ſand, while the able and experienced mariners over-look the danger, through their attention to the helm, the ſails or rigging:" If the following hints ſhould be of any ſervice to my country, by engaging ſome able pens to join the Gentleman of Eſſex in promoting a military ſpirit in the province; in caſting in my mite, I have my reward.

It may be neceſſary to conſider ſome of the advantages that have ariſen from the reſpectable ſtate the militia was formerly in—And give a few hints relative to its preſent ſtate—Then offer ſome further hints neceſſary to its being in a reſpectable ſtate in future.

Whoever is acquainted with the hiſtory of this country, muſt be ſenſible of the great care and pains of our anceſtors in forming a reſpectable militia. The laws relating thereto, are well worth the attention of gentlemen of rank and fortune; and a very little amendment in them *would make it agreeable to all at this day.*

In 1638 a charter and tract of land was given by the General Aſſembly to ſome of the firſt gentlemen in the province, to form a company as a nurſery for officers, by the name of The Ancient and Honorable Artillery, and is much to the honor and credit of thoſe who keep it up at this day. And whether it be a reproach *to ſome* for not ſupporting it, by their joining it, agreeable to the original deſign, muſt be left for them to determine.

The happy effects of a well-regulated militia, was experienced by our fore-fathers in the tedious expenſive wars neceſſarily carried on with the indians of this country in their day. Their aſſiſtance in relieving Port-Royal more than once, and ſaving that part of the country, is well known. Particularly we may reflect on the bleſſings of peace enjoyed, and which was principally procured by the ſucceſs of 4000 militia from the New-England provinces, in the reduction of the important iſland of Louisbourg and its dependencies in 1745; as alſo the reduction of Beauſejour by 2000 of the militia of this province in 1755. Is it not freſh in our memories, that 14,000 men from the militia of this and the neighbouring provinces, were raiſed, and in conjunction with his Majeſty's troops, reduced the whole country of Canada? And this province alone kept up 7000 in the army for ſeveral years together. Such was the reſpectable ſtate of the militia, that many have been the advantages that have ariſen therefrom.

Formerly it was eſteemed an honor and very reputable, for perſons of credit to carry their arms into the field, and go thro' the various firings and evolutions, from morning to evening on the training days, (which were not ſpent wholly in parade and ſhew) in mock-engagements—military watches—and garriſon duty, as though the enemy was at the door; and every good citizen tho't it as incumbent a duty to be compleat in arms and ammunition according to law, and attend military exerciſes, as to eat and drink when hungry and thirſty.

How agreeable was the ſight of the country regiments that fill'd our training-field in 1746, when the Duke D'Anvil with his mighty armament, threatned our deſtruction. A worthy experienced regular officer, on ſeeing the fine order they were in, and their good diſcipline, obſerved, That in one month he could bring them to equal any regulars the King had. And *ſuch* were the militia of this and the neighbouring provinces, under the command of General Johnſon, that defeated the experienced General LeBaron de Dieſkau at Lake George, in 1755.

The preſent ſtate of the militia of this province ſhould be lamented by all who wiſh its proſperity. It is a known fact, that many of the regiments are not compleat with officers; and that the regimental muſters required by law, have been ſtrangely neglected for a number of years paſt in the country; and not only have many of the colonels been deficient as to *their* regiments, but many of the Captains in *their particular companies.* At the ſame time I charge ſome, it would be injuſtice not to credit others, tho' they bear but a ſmall proportion to the whole. There are gentlemen both in town and country, who have nobly exerted themſelves for ſome time, by endeavouring to raiſe a military ſpirit where they dwell; and have had their muſters according to law, much to the ſatisfaction of the ſpectators. Particularly, in the towns of Roxbury—Cambridge—Charleſtown—and ſome other towns in the Province, greatly to their honor. As alſo the Horſe Guards—Artillery Company—and Train of Artillery belonging to the Boſton regiment: And it muſt be obſerved to the credit of the Train, that by good judges, they were not inferior in their exerciſes to the *regular train that was not long ſince here*, more particularly in their management of the field-pieces. My omitting to paſs encomiums on the militia of Eſſex is, becauſe it has been ſo lately done by a maſterly hand.

The Battery companies in Boſton, and thoſe of Dorcheſter, that have trained at Caſtle-William, are intitled to their ſhare of praiſe for their appearance as uſual.

And as no officers in the province have done more duty than thoſe of the Boſton regiment, and as none are more ready upon every occaſion, to turn out either upon military watches or otherways; ſo none are deſerving of more credit: And I doubt not, but they can give ſatisfactory reaſons for their not muſtering the laſt year, as well as for omitting the good old way of taking the liſt this. It would give great pleaſure to every well-wiſher of the militia, to ſee that genteel company of Cadets appear again, and ariſe as the Phœnix from her aſhes.—A company that was an honor to the town, and ſecond to none in America. Alſo the company in Charleſtown, that was raiſed for the management of the artillery at Caſtle-William, who were ſuch proficients in that branch, that their not appearing for ſome years paſt, is of very great detriment to the public, and to that fortreſs in particular. From what cauſe the above neglects are to be attributed, is not my buſineſs to enquire. It is ſufficient for me to ſhew that we have loſt much of that military ſpirit which was ſo honorary to this province in former times; and that the ſooner it is revived, and becomes reputable again, the better.

[*The Remainder will be in our next.*] pa. 97.

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,

AMIDST the late various occurrences, there are none more contemptible, than the little, mean, dirty, ſtupid practices of the Commiſſioners, in order to effect the moſt malicious purpoſes. Two of the board are ſtill abſent, and we hear after ſeveral adjournments, without doing buſineſs, the board is now adjourn'd to the 16th of April, which no doubt is to promote the plan that Robinſon is gone home upon, to aſperſe the town, and repreſent they are unſafe in it;—with what color of reaſon the world will judge, when two of the board with moſt of the officers remain without the leaſt moleſtation, and one of them is in Cambridge and Boſton as will ſerve his convenience and amuſement. That this is their plan under theſe circumſtances, could not appear probable, were it not that their conduct in their expedition to the caſtle was ſimilar to it. Succeſs then may have encouraged them to repeat the ſame game; more eſpecially under the auſpices of their neſtor and chief adviſer, who actuated by as avaricious principles as his friend Bernard, with hopes of a large ſlice out of the revenue in addition to his p——n, is as indefatigable to ſerve them, tho' it is to traduce the town that gave him his natural and political exiſtence.

With the impartial world their being under ſuch fears, when the moſt puſillanimous old creature living is converſant with the town, will be quite incomprehenſible: but perhaps this inconſiſtency is through neceſſity of his being in or near the town, from a tender ſympathy and regard to his friend Eſquire Richardſon, and to endeavor that his fate and ſome others, may not effect his reputation and that of the board; ſome circumſtances having turned up that make it no improbable ſuppoſition. However it is hoped that the town will take proper ſteps to convince the world of this extraordinary conduct, of a ſet of men who have injured this town in various inſtances, and are ſtill endeavouring to impoſe upon adminiſtration the moſt malicious and falſe repreſentations.

S A L E M, April 3.

Laſt Tueſday departed this Life, in the 57th Year of her Age, Mrs. MARY DERBY, Conſort of Capt. RICHARD DERBY, of this Town, Merchant: A Gentlewoman highly eſteemed for her wiſe and prudent Conduct, and exemplary Piety; and greatly beloved by her neareſt Relatives, and thoſe who knew her beſt. And by them her Death is greatly and juſtly lamented. She was a loving and obliging Wife, an indulgent Mother, and a kind Miſtreſs; and very remarkable for her Charity to the Poor, who are numerous where ſhe lived, and will greatly miſs her. Her Remains were interred laſt Friday. *Bleſſed are the Dead which die in the Lord; they reſt from their Labours, and their Works follow them.*

Nathaniel Cudworth

Takes this Method to inform his Cuſtomers and others he has removed from Store in King-Street, to a Shop at the South End, three Doors above the Sign of the Lamb, Where he has to ſell

LOAF and brown Sugars, Rice, Coffee, Chocolate, ground Ginger, Starch, Flour, Alſpice, Pepper, Chalk, new Raiſins, long and ſhort Pipes, Logwood, beſt Flour of Muſtard, choice Florence Oil, Oatmeal, and Spices of all ſorts. Alſo

A good Aſſortment of Tortoiſe and Agat colour'd Earthen Ware, made in BOSTON, by Meſſrs. Leigh and Allman.

James Rouſe,

Baker, in Temple-Street, New-Boſton,

INFORMS his Cuſtomers and others, That he Bakes and Sells the following Sorts of Bread, viz. Loaf Bread, Brown Biſcuit, Butter Biſcuit, and Crackers by the Keg; the beſt Sort of whited-brown Biſcuit, white Biſcuit and Gingerbread.

N. B. He would take it very kind in any Perſon that will oblige him with their Cuſtom; as he deſires nothing but an honeſt Livelihood in the above Branch of Buſineſs.

Chocolate, warranted good, made

and ſold at the loweſt Prices, in large or ſmall Quantities, by JAMES COOKE, at the New Mills in Boſton. Alſo Cocoa Nutt Shells.

Cocoa manufactur'd for Gentlemen in the beſt and quickeſt Manner, and on very reaſonable Terms.

NEW-YORK, March 29.

Laſt Saturday Night, about 12 o'Clock, 14 or 15 Soldiers were ſeen about the Liberty Pole in this City, which one of them had aſcended, with an intent to take off and carry away the Topmaſt and Vane; as ſoon as they were diſcovered, 5 or 6 young Men, who were accidentally croſſing the Green at that Time, made up towards the Pole to ſee what they were about, but they were immediately attacked and driven off the Green by the Soldiers; who finding they were diſcovered, and being apprehenſive that the Inhabitants would be alarmed made off.—Soon after ſome Perſons went into Town, and acquainted their Friends with the Proceedings of the Soldiers; upon which fourteen or fifteen Perſons came up to the Green, and going to the Pole, were there ſurrounded by about forty or fifty Soldiers, with their Cutlaſſes drawn; upon which 4 or 5 of them retreated to the Houſe of Mr. Bicker, and were followed by part of the Soldiers, who immediately called out for the Soldiers from the Barracks; upon which they were joined by a very conſiderable Body that came over the Barrack Fence.—Mr. Bicker ſeeing himſelf and Family in Danger, and expoſed to the Inſults of a licencious and brutal Soldiery, ſtood with his Bayonet fixed, determined to defend himſelf to the laſt Extremity, and declared he would ſhoot the firſt Man that ſhould attempt to enter; they ſeveral Times attempted to force the under Door, the upper Door being open, which Mr. Bicker kept ſhut, by fixing the Point of his Bayonet againſt it, while they kept cutting and hacking the Barrel of his Gun, in attempting to cut him down with their Cutlaſſes,—but he ſoon after got the upper Door ſhut and barred; upon which they ſtrove to break open the Front Windows (which were alſo ſhut, one of which they forced open, broke the Panes of Glaſs and cut all the Frame to Pieces, in order to get into the Houſe.—Some People who were in the Houſe ſeeing the imminent Danger to which Mr. Bicker and his Family were expoſ'd, got out the back Way, and ran to alarm the Citizens: The Chapel Bell was immediately rung, upon the hearing of which, the Soldiers retreated precipitately.—A Number of the Citizens were up all Night, and under Arms, which probably prevented any Miſchief being done, as they repeatedly ſwore they would ſet fire to the Houſe, and burn or deſtroy every Perſon in it. Col. Robertſon, the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, repaired to the Barracks, as ſoon as he had Notice of the Diſturbance; he immediately order'd the Centinels, to be confined, and remained up all Night, to prevent any further Miſchief being done; and as a number of the Inhabitants nightly guarded the Pole, till the Tranſports with the Soldiers were ſailed,—They were diſappointed in effecting their Deſigns againſt it, altho' they poſitively ſwore they would carry off ſome part of it with them.

April 2. By a Veſſel arrived here laſt Saturday in about 6 Weeks from Liſbon, we learn, that a Packet had came in there, in a ſhort Paſſage from England, the Capt. of which adviſed, that the Parliament had not in the leaſt gone into the Affairs of America the 3d of February laſt.

On WEDNESDAY NEXT,

At Ten o'Clock in the Morning,

Will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the Auction-Room in Queen-Street;

A great Variety of Houſe-Furniture—among which are, MAhogany Deſk and Book-Caſe, Cheſts of Draws, Dining Tables, Tea Tables and Bureaus, Mehogany and Walnut Frame Leather-bottom Chairs, Marble Slabs, a Variety of Sconce and Pier Looking-Glaſſes, Feather Beds, Bedſteads and Bedding, two Suits of Curtains one red and the other blue & white, Sheets and Table-Cloths, Pillow-Caſes and Napkins,—a great Variety of Glaſs and China Ware, a Variety of Plate,—all Kinds of Kitchen Furniture, &c.—A new Chaiſe and Harneſs.—Alſo, a moſt elegant India Silk Bed and Window Curtains compleat, which Bed may be had at private Sale, if apply'd for before the Day of Public Sale.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

THE Subſcribers being appointed Commiſſioners by the Honorable *Nathaniel Ropes*, Eſq; Judge of Probate for the County of *Eſſex*, to receive and examine the Claims of Debt on the Eſtate of Mr. *Nathaniel Sargent*, late of *Glouceſter*, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent: Notice is hereby given that we ſhall attend that Buſineſs at the Houſe of Mrs. *Marcy Sargent*, Innholder in ſaid *Glouceſter*, on the ſecond Mondays of the ſix following Months, from three to ſeven o'Clock Afternoon.

Glouceſter, March 31, 1770. *Nathaniel Kinſman, James Porter.*

April 6, 1770.

THE late Proprietors, their Heirs or Aſſigns, of the Townſhip No. 2, on the Eaſt Side of *Connecticut* River, above Fort *Dummer*, granted in the Year 1736, to *Nathaniel Harris*, Eſq; and others, who were at the Reduction of *Port-Royal*, (but ſince loſt to them by its falling into the Province of *New-Hampſhire*) are deſired to meet at Mr. *Samuel Harrington's*, Innholder in *Waltham*, on Wedneſday the 23d of *May* next, at 9 o'Clock, A.M. to agree upon ſome Meaſures to procure a Grant in Lieu thereof.

Donald M'Alpine

HEREBY informs the Gentlemen that chooſe to be inſtructed in the art of the Back Sword, that he has Removed from New-Boſton, into the Lane oppoſite Deacon *Ebenezer Storer's* Warehouſe in Union-Street, where Gentlemen may be taught to their entire Satisfaction.

He alſo teaches Ladies and Gentlemen the *French* Language, in the moſt conciſe Manner.

DONALD M'ALPINE.

WANTED,

A good Woman that underſtands

Houſe Buſineſs, and that can be well recommended; ſuch a one may hear of a good Place by enquiring of Edes and Gill.

A Young Woman with a good Breaſt of Milk, about 20 Miles from Boſton, wants a Child to ſuckle, and would keep it reaſonably. Inquire of Edes & Gill.

Governor Hutchinson — Penſion. Charles Paxton v. Ebenezer Richardſon in Goal for the Murder of Snider, pa. 50. See the Act appointing a Board pa. 748 — Sheer Commiſſion pa. 253. Vol. 2. D. pa. 64. — In Print at Hancocks Wharff pa. 151. Vol. 2. Paid Revenue on Malaſſes pa. 2 Vol. 3. — Tea pa. 725 Vol. 1

BOSTON, April 6.

The Honourable House of Representatives have made Choice of the Rev. Mr. SAMUEL COOKE, of Menotomy, to preach on the Anniversary of the Election of his Majesty's Council on the last Wednesday of May next.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, on Friday last, made Choice of the Rev. Mr. Samuel Stillman of this Town, to preach their Anniversary Sermon, previous to the Election of Officers for that Company, on the first Monday in June next.

Thursday Evening last was married at Roxbury, Col. JOSEPH WILLIAMS, to Mrs. HANNAH DUDLEY, Widow of the late THOMAS DUDLEY, Esq; of Roxbury aforesaid, an agreeable Lady.

It is said the Packet expected at New-York from England was not to sail until the February Mail was ready.

We hear that one Capt. Sears of Yarmouth having purchased a Sloop at Plymouth, called the Wilkes, sailed for Barnstable on Saturday last with only one Hand; but just as the Vessel got out of the Harbour she sunk, and the two People perished.

Last Saturday the Justices of the Superior Court of Judicature, sitting in this Town, *were pleased* to admit to Bail, Ed Manwaring, J. Monroe, &c. all indicted for Murder on the *terrible* Evening of the 5th of last Month? Query. By what System of Law did the Court admit those Persons to Bail? If there is Reason to think by the Evidence hitherto appearing, that they are innocent, why were they not tried? Upon this Supposition, ought they not to be fully acquitted? if they are guilty, ought they not to be hanged?—As the Court of General Goal Delivery was actually sitting, what *Necessity* was there, if innocent, of holding them in Confinement a day longer? if guilty, how could they be admitted to Bail—*sub judice lis est.*—The Blood *spilt loudly calls* for the Vengeance of *the law*: If the Cry is not *duly* attended to, may we not expect the *Vengeance of Heaven*. We desire not that these Trials may be unreasonably *hurried* on; at the same Time *we have a Right to demand* that Justice be not *unreasonably* delay'd.—

Last Friday Ebenezer Richardson was brought into the Superior Court in Order for his Trial, having been indicted by the Grand Jury for the cruel Murder of the unfortunate young Snider, on the 22d of February, but the Trial was *postpon'd*!

It is said that S. F. Esq; was *made to understand* by an *anonimous* Letter handed into his House by an *unknown* person, that *somebody* could swear *something* in favor of a most infamous and abandoned Villain; and that this was the *sole Ground* of the *unparallelled Denity* shewn to him the last Week.

It is said that upon the Question whether to admit Manwaring and others (indicted for *Murder*) to Bail last Week, only three of the Judges were present; and that the Hon. the Judges Cushing and Oliver were in Favor of the Question, and Judge Lynde against it.——It is possible therefore if there had been a full Bench upon this important Occasion, the Question might have been otherwise ruled.

The Town of Boston at their late Meeing, Voted an humble Petition to the Lieutenant Governor in Council, praying a special Appointment of Justices for the Trial of the Persons indicted for being Principals in the late *execrable Massacre*, in the Room of two of the honorable Bench of Assizes, taken off by bodily Indisposition. But the Decision thereon, if any has been made, has not yet transpired.

We are told that his H——r the C—f J——e *cannot* act in that Station *at this important Crisis*; his Commission being entirely superceded by that of C——r in C—f. If this be a Fact, Does not the public lose at least a fifth Part of the Wisdom of the S——r C——t, at a Time when, if ever, the whole is absolutely necessary.

A very nice Observer in Writing, informs us, That there are some particular reasons which make it more than probable that the false and scandalous Letter, representing the late Massacre in this Town, and published in the New-York Mercury was written by the famous Mr. Secretary R. *Imitator of the Deity* in Boston, to his worthy friend Major *Lullabee* Vespatian at New-York.

We are obliged to postpone numerous Addresses from the County Towns, relative to the Non-Importation Agreement and the late Massacre, which will be given the Public in future Papers.——*Happy for our Country that the Friends of Liberty are so united.*

Last Thursday Capt. Nixon arrived at Rhode-Island in 9 Weeks from London.

A Letter from a Gentleman of Distinction in London, dated the 27th of January, mentions a very warm Debate in the House of Commons the Day before, which much disconcerted the Ministry, and it was thought would produce some Changes in favor of America.

By a Letter from London, via Newport, we are informed that a Day in February was assigned for the Nettleham Baronet to make his Defence, against the Remonstrance of the House of Representatives of the Massachusetts Bay.

By other Letters of the same Date, we learn, that nothing had then been done by Parliament relative to American Affairs, and that it was thought nothing would be, till towards the End of the Session, when it was tho't all the Revenue Acts would be repealed, excepting that which lays a Duty on Molasses:—That the House of Commons had again voted Mr. Wilkes incapable of holding a Seat there, by a Majority of 40:—That People in general there were zealous in the Cause of America; and that the Minority daily gained ground of the Ministry.

It is also said that Sir John Cust had resigned his Seat as Speaker of the House of Commons, on account of his ill State of Health, and that Sir Fletcher Norton was chosen in his Room.

It is likewise said that the Marquis of Granby had been deprived of all his Posts, in Consequence of his having lately opposed the Measures of the Ministry. But as none of the English Prints are yet come to Hand, further Particulars must be deferred till our next.

Extract of a Letter from London, Jan. 26, 1770.

"There is nothing, as yet, done by Parliament in our American Affairs.—Altho' the Ministry had a Majority in both Houses, viz. in the House of Lords 53, and in the House of Commons 116, yet the Minority are gaining Ground daily, and it's thought will get the Lead soon; if so, the Americans will have every Thing they can wish or ask for.—We are apprehensive our American Affairs won't come on soon enough to save the Spring Trade; for as the Orders sent here are, not to ship any Goods before the Acts are totally repealed, we are fearful it will be the last of March or beginning of April before the Acts are repealed.—The Duke of Grafton and Lord Weymouth are for a Repeal, but Lord Hillsborough is bitterly against it.—Should the Minority get a little further a-head, there will be a total Change in the Administration.

"You doubtless have heard of the Seals being taken from Lord Camden and given to the Hon. Mr. York, who died in a Day or two after he received them: The Seals for the present are given in Custody of three of the Lords Commissioners, viz. Smyth, Bathurst and Aston.—Lord Mansfield is speaker of the House of Peers.—Sir Fletcher Norton speaker of the House of Commons. The late speaker of the House of Commons, Sir John Cust, desired leave to retire and died in a Day or two after, the Judge Advocate Lord De Grey, is talk'd of to succeed the late Lord Chancellor York.—If the Duty on Tea should not be taken off, several of the Houses here will be in the Suddes; for in full Expectation of the Repeal of the Tea, &c. they have given out their Orders to a great Amount——Notwithstanding the talk of a French War soon, its all vanished. The French as well as ourselves are not in a Capacity of going to War soon."

We hear that the Captains Freeman, Smith, Lyde and Dixey, were to sail from London for this Place in a few Days after the above Vessel; Capt. Davies in about a Fortnight; and Capt. Scott 10th March.

A Master of a Vessel writes from London of the 27th of January, "That there then appeared so little Prospect of the Revenue Acts being repealed, that he should soon sail from that Place in his Ballast.

A Gentleman from Newport says, that the 8th of February was the Day fixed upon by the Parliament for entering upon the Consideration of American Affairs.

We hear that the Rev. Mr. John Hunt, of this Town, who has lately received Episcopal Ordination, came Passenger in the above Vessel.

We hear from Taunton, that on Thursday the 22d ult. was married at the Liberty School House, by Robert Luscombe, Esq; Mr. Abraham Briggs to Miss Abigail Presbroe, whose renewed Age produced in each a Conjugal Smile: And after the usual Ceremony of giving Joy was past an Epithalamium every Way suitable to the Occasion was sung, and the whole conducted with great Decency, to the universal Approbation of a vast Concourse of People.

The TALL MAN (through some of his little tools) has lately given out that he has wrote home desiring he *may not* be appointed governor in chief, in the room of his recall'd friend. *If this be true*, he really might have saved himself the trouble. For, from the best intelligence, there never was the least chance or prospect of his ever having such an appointment, even though he has sacrificed many *valuable* considerations to obtain it! his principles, and abilities for that station are *now* better known at home, as well as here——And, whatever his givings out may now be, *shooting over the heads of his little tools*, it is certain, and very well known on both sides the water, that no person ever adored the sun with more fervency than he, for —— years past has worshipped that object! THE CHAIR. And indeed, (taking a review of the last five years conduct) if wading through thick and thin, right and wrong, at all events! give the best pretentions, no man in America has a better claim to such a reward—it is doubtful whether ever Sir Francis himself has more merit in that way.

The same person the other day said at an honorable Board, he had receiv'd a letter from Mr. Jackson (formerly agent for this province) in which he (Mr. Jackson) says he thinks the general court ought never more to sit in Boston; those who have long known Mr. Jackson doubt his ever having written so, and this is made public that Mr. Jackson may know that such sentiments have been here handed forth *as his*.

A great many Tradesmen in this Town in the Shipbuilding Way have been out of Business for a long Time, some Scotch Merchants or Captains not long since agreed with our Shipwrights to build four Ships and pay them three quarters Money & one-quarter Goods, provided they might have Liberty to Import and sell their Goods to raise this Money; but it being thought that this would affect the Non Importation Agreement, their Proposal was rejected, and the Scotchmen left Boston. Several Merchants struck with the public Spirit of those Tradesmen, have determined to set up several Vessels immediately, in Order to give them Employ.

This Morning died here Mr. Samuel Henchman, in the 78th Year of his Age, a Gentleman well respected among us.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

I HAVE heard that a Sermon was published in London in the Life of Lord Chief Justice Jeffries, upon these Words, HE *looked for Judgment, and behold Oppression.*—If this Sermon could be re published, it might serve to show a most lively Contrast between the infamous Reign of the Stuarts, and these *happy* Times. R.P.

The Sale of the two Farms situate

in Leicester and Spencer, one containing about 250 Acres, and the other about 300 Acres, with the Dwelling House and Barn on each of them, which were advertised to be sold at Public Vendue, at the Dwelling-House of Mr. —— Bond, Innholder in Leicester, in the County of Worcester, on Thursday the 12th of April Instant, is postponed to Thursday the 3d Day of May next, at the said Place; when and where the same will be certainly sold, if not sold before at private Sale. For further Particulars, inquire of William Clark and Elizabeth Mayhew.

WANTS A PLACE,

A WET Nurse, with a good Breast of Milk, who can be exceedingly well recommended.

Inquire of Edes and Gill.

WANTED,

A Boy about 14 Years of Age,

that can take Care of a Horse and wait at Table, such an one will meet with good Encouragement, by enquiring of the Printers.

RAW SILK.

Cash will be given for a large or small Quantity of Raw Silk. Enquire of Edes & Gill.

*** It is wanted immediately.

NEW FLOUR, *superfine & common,*

TO BE SOLD CHEAP BY

JOSEPH BARRELL,

At Store No. 3, South Side of the Town-Dock; Where may be had, *at the very lowest Rates*, In large or small Quantities,

Brown Sugars	Brimstone	Raisins
Chocolate	Copperas	Florence Oyl
Pepper	Allum	*Durham Mustard*
Ginger	Logwood	*Dumb Fish*
Cocoa	Redwood	*A very good Assortment of Iron Ware*
Rice	Starch	*and a few Tons of best Pig Iron.*
Indigo	Kippens Snuff	

ALSO,

Jamaica Spirit, West India and New England Rum, an Anchor of about 1300wt. and *a few Quarter Casks of pale Sterling Madeira Wine, which will be sold at the Price they cost in Madeira, if apply'd for immediately.*

For the Benefit of Mr. ASBY,

On FRIDAY the 20th of April,

Will be performed at Concert-Hall,

A Grand Concert

Of Vocal and Instrumental MUSIC.

To which will be added, (by particular Desire)

A CANTATA, called,

CYMON & IPHIGENIA,

By Mr. ASBY.

TICKETS (at Half a Dollar each) to be had of the Printers, Messrs. Cox & Berry opposite the Post Office, Mr. Sharwin's, Saddler, & of Mr. Asby in King-Street. Tickets dated for the 6th Instant, will be taken for the 20th.— N. B. To begin at 7 o'Clock, P. M.

TO BE SOLD

On THURSDAY next,

By Benjamin Church,

at his usual Place of Sale;

BROAD cloths, Forrest Cloths, Camblets, figured Stuffs, Irish and Scotch Hollands, Lawns, Cambricks, Checks, Handkerchiefs, Mens Hose, Hats, Caps, &c. &c. Sundry Articles of Houshold Furniture, a Mahogany Case of Draws, Leather-bottom Chairs, Mehogany Tables, &c. Wearing Apparel, Watches, &c.

To be Sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 23th of this Instant *April*, the Real Estate of *Ebenezer Pierpoint*, late of *Roxbury*, consisting of

1. A large new Dwelling-House, being the Mansion House wherein he dwelt, with three Rooms on a Floor, a good Well of Water and a Stable. Opposite the House is a Row of Shops formerly improv'd in the West India Trade with a great Run of Business, and may be improved again in the same Way, or for most any other Business.

2. A Grist Mill, measuring 64 Feet in Length, and 20 Feet in Breadth, with Accommodations for storing Grain, and carrying on the Bolting Mill Business, with Water sufficient at some Seasons of the Year to supply 8 or 10 Mills.

3. A large and commodious Stone Bake House, equal if not superior to any in the Province, with two good Ovens and a Brick Building adjoining it, where the Bolting Business may be carried on. Also Store Rooms for Bread.

4. A small House and Barn, with about 6 Acres of choice Mowing Land upon the East Side of the Lane by Mr. *Philip Searle's*, and directly opposite on the West Side is about 4 Acres of choice Mowing Land, in it is a valuable Quarry of Stones, from whence has been taken some Thousands of Pounds worth, and may be vast Quantity more got with Ease.

The above all in *Roxbury*.

A choice Piece of Mowing Land, containing about 4 Acres, in *Little-Cambridge*.

A Farm in *Dudley*, containing between 7 and 800 Acres, partly under Improvements, with a good House, and a large Barn on it. Also a Right in a Tract of Land laying in *Royallshire*.

ON TUESDAY NEXT,

Will be Sold by public Vendue, at the New Auction Room at the Foot of Royal-Exchange Lane, Over Mr. THOMAS WALLEY's Store,

A Variety of Goods,——Among which are,

BArcelons and other Handkerchiefs, Lawns, Linnens, Checks, Bedticks, Striped Hollands, Callicoes, Womens Stays, white Threads, Cotton and Worsted Hose, Cotton-Velvet Breeches Patterns, Broad Cloths, Forrest Cloths, Table Knives, Scissors, Osnabrigs, &c.——Also, Four Feather Beds, and sundry other Articles of House Furniture, Wearing Apparel, &c.

W. HUNTER, Auctioneer.

Tuesday Evening next, at Six o'Clock.

No Entries received the last Week.

Buried in the Town of Boston since our last,

Eleven Whites. Two Blacks.

Baptiz'd in the several Churches. Ten.

High Water at Boston, *for this present Week.*

Monday, 53 *m. after* 10		*Friday*, 51 *m. after* 1	
Tuesday, 32 *m. after* 11		*Saturday*, 40 *m. aft.* 2	
Wednesday, 20 *m. aft.* 12		*Lord's-day*, 20 *m. aft* 3	
Thursday, 10 *m. aft.* 1		*Full M.* 10 *Day*, 1 *M.*	

‖ Samuel Fitch, Richardsons Council & Ebenezer Richardson ✓ In postponing his Trial
* Honor the chief Justice. & Commander in Chief. — Superior Court & Nath[a] Rogers
¶ Gov.[r] Hutchenson (2) Gov.[r] Barnard

Alderman L—n, Mr. W. L—n; for the negative. Col. P—se, Mr. S—k, Col. H—g, Mr. W—r, Mr. Ten—k, Mr. T—s, Col. D—y, Col. L—t, Capt. L—d, Mr. H—s, Mr. V—n, Mr. V—k, Vid. journal of the assembly folio 620. Thus did these detestable tools, by opposing the address, declare their devotion to, and that they were influenced by, Mr. D—y, and not by duty to his Majesty or the sentiments of their constituents, to provide the troops required, by which they disgraced the colony, and recorded their own infamy in the journals of the house to the latest posterity. By this opposition of the L—n's to the grand Seignior's effrontery, he was convinced that he could not expect that universal dominion over this assembly, which he had over the former; and found his apprehensions of their controuling him in his despotic measures were well founded. From what hath been observed of judge L—n's character, the reader will readily conclude that Mr. D—y was a man of too much understanding, to expect from him an acquiescence in his ambitious and venal designs, nor could he hope to be less checked by P—p and W—m L—n. The former of these by his natural and commercial knowlege, and the latter by his proficiency in the law, were both rendered very useful and acceptable members to the house. The wise and benevolent governor of the universe, did not think fit to spare the lieutenant governor, to exercise his political vengeance on these gentlemen; nor as a curse to this colony; for he made his exit to the world of spirits on the 30th of July 1768. His family however did not forget the above opposition, for their jealousies was increased, and ended in implacable hatred; which they have manifested against the L—n's, on every occasion that has since presented. Mr. C—n, being the person first named of the council, in his Majesty's instructions to the governor; the chief command of the colony devolved on him; whose despotic conduct I shall hereafter consider. Upon the demise of his late most gracious Majesty, King George the second, the assembly was dissolved; writs were issued for electing representatives to serve in a new one, returnable the 3d of March 1761.

All the L—n's that were members in the old, were returned for the new assembly; except William, he having been representative for the manor of L—n; P—r R. L—n, the heir apparent, was returned in his stead. Judge L—n having something of the sarcastick turn in him, which he indulged in the house with the ignorant members of it, who could not feel the force of his arguments, it deprived him of that influence which his understanding would otherwise have procured. The loss of an ascendency in the assembly was not the only effect produced by that temper. Few men, and especially ignorant men, are pierced to the quick with it, and the more so, when it comes from a man of sense; and they being unable to retort the railery like silly women offended by a gallant, embrace the first opportunity to calumniate the offender among their sex. This was the revenge several of the judges co-members availed themselves of, in their travelling thro' Dutchess county, which he represented; where they were very industrious in traducing him among his ignorant constituents. In 1766 a dispute arose in that county between the landlords and tenants; the latter conceiving themselves oppressed, had recourse to arms in defiance of the laws of their country: The consequence of which was, that many of them were tried for treason; their leader was found guilty and sentenced to die. Whether their uneasiness was well or ill founded, it was natural for men in their circumstances, to consider the landlords as enemies to their interest, and their triers as unfriendly to them. Judge L—n and his relations rented a considerable quantity of land in the county, and altho' he and his tenants had no part in the above dispute, yet he was one of the land lords, as they had male treated the people in that county, and as he was one of the judges that sat on the trial of the rioters, these circumstances, however insufficient, rendered him unpopular among the delinquents. These were favourable circumstances for the D—y agents to improve against the judge, and there is no doubt, as the fire was kindled, but that they blew the coals. These things being fresh in the memories of many of the people in Dutchess, when the dissolution happened in 1768, all conspired to raise a clamour against the judge, and wrought so very powerfully on them, that their opposition, together with the inactivity of his friends, prevented him and his kinsman from being elected to serve in the subsequent assembly; and the county returned in their stead, two gentlemen, to say no worse utterly unacquainted with, & incapacitated for public business. Thus, thro' the ignorance of some and the wickedness of others, was the colony, at this critical juncture, deprived of the service of a gentleman of known virtue, abilities and Whig principles.—A gentleman, to whom, without adulation, the colony has not produced and can now boast of but very few equals. As the D—y's intended, if possible, to secure a seat in this assembly for the *hopes* of the family, they were as much concerned to set all their tools to work to keep the judge out of the house, as to oppose Mr. Scott; those two being equally opposed to their ambitious and despotic designs. The disappointment of the former, as well as the latter, must have been very acceptable to them. How they have improved their acquisition, will be fully represented in the subsequent papers. I hope the candid reader will excuse my having been so particular; as I conceived it necessary, in order to open up to him the springs of our politicks, which many of the inhabitants, even of our own colony, are ignorant of, in order to enable him to account for the inglorious conduct of our assembly, as it effects, not only the common cause of the continent, but the liberties of the freemen of this colony in particular.

Continued pa. 113.

MOUNT LOOK-OUT, New-York, March 10, 1770. } vid pa. 68. P.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE and Land in Marlborough-Street, now in the Possession of JOHN GOOCH, Esq; Enquire of JOHN GOOCH, Jun. at Vernon's Head, King-street.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO new Chaise, and one second-hand one, cheap for Cash. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

TEN GUINEAS

Are deposited in the Hands of the Printers to be disposed of in the following

PREMIUMS.

1st. For the best Piece of CLOTH of 12 Yards long and seven Quarters wide, that shall be made in this Province and offer'd to Sale at the Printing-Office the last Week in *April* Instant; the Fineness, Dressing and Colour, all to be considered in the Determination,

FOUR GUINEAS.

2ndly. For the best Piece of GERMAN SERGE (so called) of 30 Yards long and one Yard wide; Fineness, Dressing and Colour, as before,

TWO GUINEAS.

3dly. For the best Piece of SAGATHY 30 Yards long and half-ell wide; Fineness, Dressing and Colour as before,

TWO GUINEAS.

4thly. For the best Piece of SHALLOON 30 Yards long and one Yard wide; Fineness, Dressing and Colour as before,

TWO GUINEAS.

The several Articles are to be offer'd for Sale at the Office of the Printers of this Paper, the last Week in *April* Instant. The PREMIUMS to be determined by three Gentlemen, who will be desired to attend for that Purpose.

WHEREAS at a Meeting of the Proprietors of the Land in the District of Lenox, *in the County of* Berkshire, *(legally warned) holden on the third Day of* August, *A.D.* 1768, *voted a Tax of* 15*s.* 5*d.* ¾ *on each Hundred Acres of Land in said District (publick Lots excepted) and whereas the Proprietors or Owners of the Lots now named (viz.) Lots No.* 5, 7, 11, 14, 20, 40, 41, 42, 43, *containing one Hundred Acres each, all in the second Division of Lands in said* Lenox, *and the Lot No.* 30 *in the first Division of Lands in said Lenox, are delinquent and have not paid the Tax aforesaid assessed on said Lots of Land; which said Taxes have been granted to bring forward the Settlement of said District, agreeable to the Orders of the Great and General Court:—These are therefore to notify the Proprietors of the Lots so delinquent, that their Lots, or such a Part thereof as shall be sufficient to pay said Taxes (together with all Charges in and about the same) will be sold at a publick Vendue, at the Dwelling-House of* Elias Willard, *Innholder near said* Lenox, *on Tuesday the* 14*th Day of* August *next, at* 10 *o'Clock in the Forenoon, and so from Day to Day until the whole be sold (unless said Taxes and Charges be paid to the said* Elias Willard, *Treasurer of said Proprietors) for the Purpose aforesaid.*

Dated at *Lenox*, *March* 20, 1770. } *Samuel Brown*, jun. *Stephens Munsvine*, *Elias Willard*, } *Assessors.*

English Duck, of all Numbers,

Allum, Copperas, Brimstone and Whiting by the Hogshead,—Codlines and Hooks,—Powder and Shot, Barr Lead, Wool Cards, Ticklinburgs and Oznabrigs, Grindstones and New-Castle Coal, to be sold on the lowest Terms,

By *Francis Green*,

(At his Store in King-Street—)

Also, CHALK per Ton, cheap for Cash.

FAN MOUNTS.

FAN Mounts, sold; and Mounted by MARY VANS at the House of Deacon WILLIAMS, in Cornhill, Boston.

A Wet Nurse with a good young Breast of Milk, wants a Place in a Family to suckle; inquire of Edes & Gill.

TO be Sold at Public Vendue on Monday the 16th of April, at the House of Samuel Livermore, Esq; Innholder in Walthom,—A Farm consisting of 90 Acres of Land, with a Dwelling-House and Barn, situated lying near the said Samuel Livermore, Esq; adjoining the great Road, consisting of Mowing, Ploughing and Pasture Land, with a good Wood-Lot, and well-Watered. For further Particulars, inquire of Benjamin Ward, living on said Farm.—— The Sale to begin at Twelve o'Clock.

Waltham, March 26th, 1770.

TO BE LETT,

TWO Wood Wharves, situate in Fish-Street, now improved by Mr. Alexander Campbell, and which have been improved for that Business a great Number of Years past—and which lie very commodious therefor, with the Counting House and Stable hereon.——Also two convenient Stores on said Wharff.——Likewise two convenient Shops in Fore-street, near the same.—Enquire of William Clarke and Elizabeth Mayhew.

TWO genteel Apartments to be Lett, for the Benefit of Civil Society. For further Particulars, inquire of the Printers.

N. B. Boarding and Lodging for Gentlemen at the same Place.

ALL Persons who have any Demands upon the Estate of Capt. Christopher Hoskins, late of Boston, Mariner, deceas'd, are desired to bring in their Accounts: And those who are indebted thereto, immediately to pay the same, to William Hoskins, Administrator.

Boston, March 26, 1770.

ALL Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of Thomas Hall, jun. late of Cambridge, Retailer, deceas'd, are desired to settle the same with Rebeccah Hall, of said Cambridge, Administratrix on said Estate.

STOLEN on Friday last, a Boat Cloak of brown Camblet, and lined with green Baize, with three Holes worked in the Cape: Whoever will bring the Cloak to British Coffee-House, shall be handsomely Rewarded; and if the Person who stole it, whose Name is Patrick Kelly, wears a green Jacket and blue Trowsers, can be secured, shall receive Two Guineas Reward.

Whereas the Copartnership of the late Company of *Pool* and *Clarke* is dissolved by the Death of Mr. *Clarke*: This is to desire all Persons that are indebted to, or that have any Demands against the late Company, either by Bond, Note, or Book Debt, that they would immediately apply to the Subscriber, surviving Partner, at the Store kept by the late Company on Green's Wharf, that there may be an Adjustment thereof as soon as may be:—And as there is a great Number of Debts due to the said Company some of which are of a long standing: This is to give Notice, that such Demands will be put into the Hands of an Attorney (if not prevented by Payment being made before) at next July Court, without respect of Persons. Also, any Persons having Demands upon the Estate of Mr. *Edward Clarke*, deceas'd, may have them settled by applying as above.

Fitch Pool, surviving Partner of the late Company of *Pool* and *Clarke*.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a valuable Tract of Land lying partly in *Bowdoinham*, and near to *Kenhebeck*-River, in the County of *Lincoln*, is now setling; and there still remain about Twenty Lots to be disposed of to Setlers.

The said Lots are very commodiously laid out, and contain 150 Acres each; which on easy Conditions of Settlement will be given away to good Setlers, that shall be well recommended for their Honesty and Industry.

Persons of such a Character inclining to become Setlers may apply to *Abraham Preble*, Esq; in *Bowdoinham*, or to Mr. *John Read* near the Rev. Mr. *Moorhead's* Meeting-House in *Boston*, who will give them further Information.

To be Sold at the House of Mr. Winslow, Innholder in Petersham, in the County of Worcester, at Public Vendue, on Wednesday the 23d of May next, at Noon, if not sold before at private Sale, a Tract of Land in said Petersham, containing more than 700 Acres, most of it choice Land and well timbered: with two Houses and the Remains of a Saw-Mill & Grist-Mill thereon: about two Miles from the Rev. Mr. Whitney's Meeting-House in said Town, and formerly the Estate of Jonathan Prescott, Esq; deceased.—Thro' said Land runs the County Road, and also a River (a constant Stream) extremely commodious for Mills. The said Land may be conveniently divided into several Farms, as may suit the Purchasers, who (if it be inconvenient to pay the Money on the Sale) may have a reasonable Time to pay the same, giving good Security on Interest. Enquire of Edes & Gill.

On or about the 10th of April, will sail for LONDON, (Wind & Weather permitting) the Ship Susanna, HENRY JOHNSON, Master; (Having great Part of her Cargo on Board)

Freighters or Passengers may apply to FRANCIS GREEN, or the Master.

NOtice is hereby given, That there is to be Sold at Public Auction, on Wednesday the 12th Day of April next, at Twelve o'Clock, at the House of Col. Ingersol's, Innholder in Kingstreet, Boston, One whole Share, or 20th Part of 100,000 Acres of Land, lying (at the Eastward so called) about 5 Miles East of St. George's River, now owned by the Proprietors called the Twenty Associates of the Lincolnshire Company. By Order of their Committee.

Boston, March 20, 1770. Nath[l]. Appleton, Prop[r] Clerk.

To be SOLD or LET,

A FARM situated on *Jamaica* Plain, in *Roxbury*, belonging to *Robert Bayard*, Esq; containing about 30 Acres of Mowing, Tillage, and Pasture, having thereon a good Dwelling-House, convenient for a small Family; also a good Coach-House, Stables, Barn & Out-Houses, finish'd in a genteel and commodious Manner; and a good Garden well fenced, and planted with a Number of English Fruit Trees. There remains a good Cellar, well stoned, about 45 Feet square, whereon stood his Dwelling-House lately destroy'd by Fire——There are a Number of fine Lime Trees, and Conveniences, which renders the Situation very fit, for building a genteel House: For further Particulars, enquire of Edes & Gill.

Choice Capers and Anchovys, by the Keg or single Pound,

TO BE SOLD BY

Archibald Cunningham,

At his Shop near the Draw-Bridge, Fore-street, Boston.

ALSO,

New Raisins and Turkey Figgs by the Cask.

CURRANTS, Citron, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Rice, Oatmeal, Piemento per Hundred weight, Pepper, Almonds, Salt-Petre, Indigo, Starch, Pipes, Lyn Shoes, Wine Glasses by the Grose, Allum, Ginger, Copperas per Cask, Redwood and Logwood per 100, Kippen's Snuff per Dozen, Kippen's Tobacco per Dozen, or less Quantity, Chocolate, Loaf and brown Sugar, Crown Soap, Mustard per pound or in Bottles, long-handled Hearth Brushes, Florence Oyl per Chest or single Flask.

With a good Assortment of Glass, Stone and Cream-colour'd Ware, Delph Bowls from half a Pint to three Quarts, by the Dozen or single.

N. B. A Quantity of NUTMEGS to be sold cheap at said Shop.

Boston, Printed by EDES & GILL.

Levinston — William Levinston // Delancy / Levinstones v Philip and William Levinstone * Colden

vid pa. 489. Vol-1

for the Commission pa. 253. Vol. 2. D. pa. 54. — In Land Revenues on Mohawks pa. 2 Vol. 1 — 725 Vol. 1

MONDAY, *April* 9. 1770. [NUMB. 1802.]

The BOSTON Evening-Post.

Containing the freſheſt & moſt important Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

Meſſrs FLEETS.

Pleaſe to give the following a Place in your Paper and you will oblige your's, S. G.

I Am very ſorry that Mr. Kent, in order to gratify two men, from whom he has often declared I have received the greateſt injury, ſhould expoſe himſelf to the cenſure I am obliged to paſs upon his publication in the Evening-Poſt of April 2d. So far as the repreſentation he has given is owing to miſtake or forgetfulneſs I freely forgive him, but am afraid that excuſe will not avail him in ſeveral matters which he has aſſerted in the ſaid publication.

To convince my fellow citizens what injuſtice I had received by an award of Meſſirs. Hughes, Payne and Inches, I took the liberty of laying the caſe before the public. And among other evidences I had occaſion for to prove I had not been heard by the Referees on two particular points, for which the greateſt part of the damage was given, I waited on Mr. Kent, who had been my Attorney at the reference, for his depoſition On acquainting him with my buſineſs, he ſaid, "he had injured me in not doing his duty before the Referees."—I replied, that "I could not account for his behavior, however I could forgive him;"—he returned, "If I could, he could not forgive himſelf." He then ſat down and began to write his evidence, when after writing about 20 lines he ſtopt and read what he had wrote, and then eraſed near 3 lines of his ſaid writing, after which he proceeded to write on till he had finiſhed his evidence, and then ſwore to it before Juſtice Dana.—Here follows the ſaid depoſition, in which I have left a blank where the eraſement is, that any one may judge whether the connection is deſtroyed, as Mr. Kent ſeems to inſinuate.

I Benjamin Kent, *do declare, that in the late Controverſies between Doct* Gardiner, *and Mr.* Flagg, *which were ſubmitted by Rule of Court to the Determination of Meſſ'rs* Hughes, Payne *and* Inches, *at their laſt Meeting but one, Mr.* Flagg's *Counſil demanded Damages for* Flagg *againſt the Doctor for his having held* Flagg *to exceſſive Bail in an Action brought by the Doctor againſt* Flagg, *and for ſtirring up the* McCauſlands *to commence two malicious Actions againſt* Flagg. *As to the laſt of theſe Actions, it ſeems there never was any Evidence given of the Doctor's having any Concern in it, and that it has been declared by the Referees themſelves (notwithſtanding what they ſay in their Report) that they gave no Damages to* Flagg *on that account.—And as to the other two ſuppoſed Cauſes of Action whether they were good Cauſes of Action in the Law or not, was never (in my hearing) argued or controverted before the Referees. And ſo the Doctor has not only not been heard, as to Matter of Law, relative to thoſe ſuppoſed Cauſes of Action as the Matter came ſuddenly under Conſideration, his Attorney had not time well to conſider the Matter, or to look into any Law-Book, to ſee whether they were actionable or not.—And I well remember, that when the Papers were by the Court delivered back to the Referees, for their further Conſideration, and Mr.* Auchmuty, *in behalf of the Doctor before them, would have entered into the Conſideration of thoſe two Matters and offered to ſhow to the Referees, that what the Doctor had done relative to thoſe two Actions, could not amount to any lawful Cauſe or Cauſes of Action againſt him, they, the Referees, abſolutely refuſed to hear him, and further ſaith not,* Benja. Kent.

Suffolk, ſs. Boſton, 4th June, 1768. Benjamin Kent, Eſq; above named, made Oath to the Truth of the above-written Affidavit.

True Copy. Cor. *Ri. Dana,* Juſt. Pacis.

The original in Mr. Kent's own hand, with the eraſement made by him, I have now by me, ready to produce before any Gentleman, who would be perfectly ſatisfied in this matter.

Sometime after this I brought a Writ of Error to the Superior Court, and being advertized by Council that Mr. Kent would be a neceſſary evidence, I waited on him with his former depoſition and deſired he would either copy it, or give orders that it might be copied, as the one already ſworn to would not anſwer to appear before the Court. I then alſo reminded him that it would be proper he ſhould add to his former depoſition this clauſe, viz. "that he attended the Referees at all their meetings," which he readily concurr'd in, and immediately entered that ſentence, with ſome other ſmall additions, upon a bit of paper, which he gave me, deſiring that I would get his depoſition copied over, with theſe additions inſerted in their proper places, & aſſuring me that he would attend with it at the Court. Agreeable to Mr. Kent's direction I procured it to be copied, with the alterations he had made, and deliver'd it to him, which he received without making the leaſt objection, or ſo much as hinting at any miſtake or alteration whatſoever.—Of this therefore I preſerved a copy, and it is the ſame which was publiſhed in the Pamphlet delivered with the Evening-Poſt of February 5th.

Soon after this was publiſhed, Mr. Kent called upon me and deſired to ſee his depoſition, I readily ſhewed it to him, and he read it in the preſence of Benja. Gridley, Eſq; nor did he make the leaſt objection to it, as containing any thing wrong or unfair, or hint the leaſt circumſtance in that or any thing elſe to my diſadvantage; on the contrary he ſaid many hard and ſevere things of the Referees, as will appear by the teſtimonies of Meſſirs. Gridley and Gardiner, which I am truly ſorry Mr. Kent has laid me under a neceſſity of publiſhing.

BE it remembered, That early in the month of March A. D. 1770, *the Subſcriber hereof, being mutually requeſted by* Benja. Kent *and* Silveſter Gardiner, *Eſqrs. to examine an original Affidavit wrote and ſigned by* Benja Kent *and ſworn to before* Richard Dana, *Eſq; which Affidavit* Benja. Kent *acknowledged to be his Hand writing.*

In this Affidavit an eraſure of three lines had been made, which Mr. Kent *obſerved, ſeemed ſatisfied and made no objection thereto, and did not tax the Doctor of making the aforeſaid Eraſure and then declared, That Dr.* Gardiner *had ſolemnly cautioned him not to give Affidavit of any matters, relating to the ſeveral Controverſies of* Gardiner *and* Flagg, *unleſs Mr.* Kent *perfectly remembered them and was thoroughly convinced of the truth thereof, and Mr* Kent *declared at the ſame time, that Dr.* Gardiner *had behaved with great candor and integrity in the ſolicitation of his Affidavit. The firſt teſtimony printed in a Pamphlet with the Evening Poſt not ſigned, nor ſworn to, appeared upon a diſpaſſionate enquiry between the parties, to be a copy of the original Affidavit with ſome alterations interſperſed, intended to have been ſworn to by Mr. Kent, to ſupport a Writ of Error then pending in the Superior Court, relative to the Caſe of* Gardiner *and* Flagg, *which teſtimony appeared to be printed by miſtake, inſtead of the original Affidavit. And Mr.* Kent *declared in my hearing at the Doctor's houſe, that he would publiſh a true ſtate of the matter, and not ſpare the Referees, declaring with a loud voice, that "the torrent of prejudice of the Referees againſt the Doctor was ſo "great that he (meaning the ſaid* Benja. Kent) *"might as well have ſarted againſt a north weſter "as to have attempted to convince them of their par-"tiality." And further, ſince the examination of thoſe papers, the ſubſcriber hereof hath heard Mr.* Kent *often declare that the Doctor had not juſtice done him by the Referees, and that Dr.* Gardiner *never had a fair and candid hearing in the caſe of* Gardiner *and* Flagg *before the Referees.*

Boſton, April 3. 1770. Benja. Gridley.

Suffolk, ſſ. Boſton, April 5th, 1770. *Benjamin Gridley,* Eſq; appeared and made oath to the truth of what's contained in this paper by him ſubſcribed.

Before me, JOHN HILL, Juſ. Peace.

THE Subſcriber on Oath declares, that ſome time after Doct. Gardiner's *Pamphlet of 5th of Feb. laſt, addreſſed to Meſſirs.* Payne *and* Inches, *I met Mr.* Benja. Kent, *whom I told the Referees intended to proſecute him, as I heard; he reply'd, they were damn'd Scoundrels, that the Doctor had never been heard, and had been curſedly uſed.—I met Mr.* Kent *ſometime after, and occaſionally ſpeaking of the Doctor's cruel treatment, Mr.* Kent *ſaid, that the torrent of prejudice of the Referees againſt the Doctor was ſo great that a man might as well ſart againſt a north-weſter as to convince them of their partiality.*

William Gardiner.

Suffolk, ſſ. Boſton, March 27. 1770 Mr. *William Gardiner* appeared and made Oath to the Truth of the above declaration by him ſubſcribed.—— *Benjamin Kent* above-named, was notified, but did not appear.

Before me, JOHN HILL, Juſ. Peace.

Having thus ſtated the facts as they truly are, I proceed to make a few obſervations on Mr. Kent's publication, which he introduceth by ſaying that "I have lately publiſhed one or two affidavits falſly alledged to have been ſworn to by him."—As to the firſt of theſe it was Mr. Kent's teſtimony drawn up agreeable to his direction and from his own hand writing, as hath been before alledged, and was by miſtake given to the Printer inſtead of his depoſition. Which miſtake was rectified as ſoon as it was perceived, and the depoſition itſelf publiſhed with an acknowledgment of the miſtake, which was making all the ſatisfaction to Mr. Kent and the public which could reaſonably be deſired. And I believe it will be thought ungenerous in him to mention it afreſh after ſuch an acknowledgment.

As to the other affidavit, which he alſo ſays "is falſly alledged to have been ſworn to by him," I have it now by me, all writ with his own hand, ſubſcribed by him, and ſworn to before Juſtice Dana. And I confeſs I am perfectly aſtoniſhed, that under cover of an eraſement in that depoſition made with his own hand at the time of writing it, he ſhould attempt to perſuade the public, that he might, in the place of that eraſement, have wrote ſomething elſe which would have contradicted or ſet aſide the truth of what he has affirmed in other parts of it that are not eraſed. If the ſentence eraſed, ſays he, "had run thus" and then proceeds to ſubſtitute what he thinks would have been convenient for him to have ſaid (and he might as well have ſuppoſed any other ſet of words that ſuited him) however, the misfortune is, that the depoſition does not "run thus" but quite otherwiſe—Beſides he has been unlucky in his interpolation on another account; for he has not introduced it where the eraſement really is, but is forced to ſuppoſe a further eraſement where there is none, in order to make the leaſt ſenſe of his amendment. He ſays the depoſition, as it is printed, is chargeable with inconnection. I cannot help Mr. Kent's inaccuracy, but I venture to affirm, that if the amendment he propoſes were admitted in place of the eraſement, it would be much more obſcure and unintelligible.

Mr. Kent is greatly miſtaken in thinking to avail himſelf of the eraſement in this depoſition, ſince there is enough ſaid, affirmed and ſworn to in the parts that are without the eraſement, to eſtabliſh all that ever I deſired him to atteſt, which was, that I had never been heard by the referees on thoſe two points of holding Mr. Flagg to exceſſive bail and ſtirring up two malicious proſecutions againſt him, for which unjuſt charges I had been awarded to pay £. 365.—Even in the amendment he would make in his depoſition, he does not pretend that I was heard as to thoſe two points; on the contrary, he intimates that "*he gave them up*" without ſpeaking to them, and in his depoſition he gives his reaſon for ſo doing.

Silveſter Gardiner.

AT the Annual Town-Meeting (by Adjournment) at *New-Ipſwich* in *N. Hampſhire*, March 19. 1770. the Inhabitants came into the following Reſolutions:

THAT whereas the Merchants and Traders of moſt of the maritime Towns on the Continent, from a Principle truly noble and generous, have entered into an Agreement not to import Britiſh Goods, a few Articles excepted, until the Act of Parliament impoſing Duties for the expreſs Purpoſe of raiſing a Revenue in America be repealed; which Agreement, if ſtrictly adhered to, we hope, will produce the wiſhed for Effects. Therefore,

1. VOTED, That we will not (knowingly) directly or indirectly purchaſe any Goods which now are, or ſhall be hereafter imported contrary to the above-mentioned Agreement.

2. VOTED, That with Reference to thoſe Perſons who have refuſ'd to comply with the afore-mentioned Agreement, we view them in that Light in which they are juſtly repreſented to the Publick, and that therefore we will not purchaſe, either directly nor indirectly any one Article of them.

3. VOTED, That we will intirely lay aſide the Uſe of Foreign TEA, as we cannot enjoy it without adding Support to thoſe whoſe Office muſt be deteſted by every Friend to America, and Privileges much more valuable are thereby riſqued and hazarded.

4. VOTED, That our ſincere Thanks be returned to thoſe Gentlemen Merchants and Traders who have voluntarily come into the Agreement of Non-Importation, tho' very much to the Prejudice of their perſonal Intereſt.

‖ This ſeems to be the Firſt effort made in Newhampshire, ſaving the Town of Portsmouth's Instructing their Representatives, some time ago; but it came to Nothing!

I Turn to Index Vol. 2. To Find agreement & See Sea Act pa. 735 Vol. 1. vid Their Name pa. 69 & The Board of Commissioners &c vid act appointing them pa. 748 Vol. 1. & That Commission pa 259. Vol. 2

To the E--- of *H*.....h.

[*Secret and confidential.*]

My L——d,

I Took notice of a piece, in one of our late News-Papers, addreſſed to your L—ſh—p, and ſigned AMERICANUS; wherein, among other things, he has given your L—ſh—p a very impartial account of your new conſtituted Courts of A——ty in this Country, and of the pretty, very pretty Gentlemen that preſide in them, with ſalaries of £.600 ſterling a year each.—Now, my L—d, before theſe ſalaries are paid (as I ſuppoſe there is at leaſt one year's ſtipend due) will you give me leave to adviſe your L—ſh—p to examine a little into the ſtate of thoſe Courts, and the good they have been the occaſion of, even upon the *plan of your eſtabliſhment*. I am told, that the whole of the King's ſhare of ſeizures condemned in *all the four Courts*, for the year paſt, does not amount to a ſum ſufficient to pay the ſalary of ſo much as one of the judges; nay, I am told, that in one of theſe courts there has never been a caſe tried. I don't aſſert this, but I am informed, and your L—ſh—p can eaſily know whether it is true or not. It is the H——x court I mean. Now, my L—d, to give £.600 ſterling of the public money to a perſon that never ſat as judge—that has never held a court—that never had a caſe offer'd to his judgment; yea, that never was in the province where his court is ſtationed, excepting a few days, and this for no other end than to *qualify* himſelf by taking the oaths the law directs to: I ſay, to give ſo large a ſum for *no ſervice*, and to a ſmall attorney, with the title of *judge*, now practiſing in our common law courts, will not look well in the eye of the public; eſpecially when you are all crying out that the nation is in ſuch want of money, and are *racking invention* for ways and means to raiſe it.

Thus much for your A——ty courts.—Now, my L—d, with regard to your American revenue, *Americanus* has told you ſome *important naked truths*, to which I will only add one more, which your L—ſh—p will one day or other believe, if you don't at preſent. It is this. If the plan for raiſing a revenue in America had been the moſt wiſe and practicable in itſelf, and the Coloniſts at the ſame time not greatly averſe to it, the people appointed to that ſervice muſt, from their contemptible inſignificancy and weakneſs, have rendered it intirely abortive. My L—d, little, tricking, ignorant, pert office-clerks, ſent out to America, with ſwords tied on them, ridiculouſly ſtrutting under appointments of C-m—n—s, C—pt—r general, R—c—r general, S—l—c—r general, R—g—r general, &c. &c. &c. without any abilities in their own ſtations, without knowledge of mankind, or even the common deportment of gentlemen, muſt be the more contemptible as they are more conſpicuous by ſuch appointments; eſpecially muſt they be the objects of ſcorn and deriſion of all orders of people, while they aſſume importance from their pompous titles (with the addition of *general*) heat the animoſity of the ſoldiery, and buſy themſelves in matters foreign to their departments. Let me aſſure you, my L—d, you muſt have been ill informed of the Americans, if you did not know that there are men of as quick diſcernment, and ſolid judgment, on this ſide, as on your ſide, of the water. One would therefore have tho't that, upon a plan for an American revenue, quite *novel*, and at beſt *doubtful*, your L—ſh—p would, in order to enſure ſucceſs, have made choice of the moſt judicious, the moſt diſcreet, and experienced perſons that could have been found, for the management of ſuch a buſineſs, at ſo great a diſtance from adminiſtration, even tho' their eſtabliſhment had been more expenſive, and not have ſent over a cargo of ſuch wretched trumpery! the ſweepings of the cuſtom-houſe and other public offices at home. Such cargoes, my L—d, have often been tranſported, ——————————but never before into this province. And, with regard to your JUDGES, to have rendered their inſtitution as little hateful as poſſible in the Colonies, how careful ought you to have been in the choice of your men! *Judicis eſt in cauſis ſemper verum ſequi.*

I wiſh you could ſee theſe TALBOTS, COKES, HOLTS, and RAYMONDS, as they really are in themſelves.—But, perhaps, you have been fully ſatisfied with the ſight of their great Patron, the renowned B——RD, who recommended them to your L—ſh—p's favour for doing his *dirty work*, and whom you have ſo diſtinguiſhed with an *honorable title* for his meritorious ſervices in American affairs. My L—d, I wiſh you well thro' thoſe affairs. At preſent we have had but five people murdered outright, beſides ſeveral more badly wounded, and two dangerouſly ſo. What may be done further I don't know.—Perhaps *ſome perſons* here, will be ready enough to inform you.——

I have the honor to be with great truth, and without any expectation of *penſion*, *place*, or *title*, your L—ſh—p's moſt obedient humble ſervant,

AN INDEPENDENT SPECTATOR.

Marlborough, New-England,
the 21ſt *March*, 1770.

From the Maſſachuſetts Regiſter *for* 1770.

A Liſt of the Commiſſioners and other Officers of the Revenue, with their reſpective Salaries.

The Honorable Henry Hulton, John Temple, William Burch, Charles Paxton, John Robinſon,	Commiſſioners, £.5000 each,	£.25,000
Richard Reeves, Eſq; Secretary,		2500
James Hinks, Eſq; Clerk of the Minutes.		800
John Curgenwen, Eſq; firſt Clerk to the Board,		800
Richard M'Donnald, Eſq; 2d Clerk to ditto,		600
Samuel Lloyd, Eſq; third Clerk to ditto,		500
Joſeph Skinner, Eſq; fourth Clerk to ditto,		300
4 common Clerks, at a Guinea a Week each.		
J. Porter, Eſq; Comp. Gen. for himſelf & Clerks,		4000
C. Stewart, Eſq; Rec. Gen. for himſelf & Clerks,		3500
Nathaniel Coffin, Eſq; his Deputy,		
David Liſle, Eſq; Solicitor Gen himſelf & Clerks,		3600
Sam. Fitch, Eſq; occaſional Solicitor, with Fees,		
Tho. Irving, Eſq; Inſpect. Gen. of Exp. & Imp.		1000
and for Clerks, — —		1600
Richard Reeves, Eſq; Regiſter Gen. of Seizures,		200
John Williams, Eſq; firſt Inſpector General,		1500
alſo £.10 per day when on Duty,		
William Wootton, Eſq; ſecond Inſpector Gen.		1500
alſo £.10 per day when on Duty,		
Geo. Mills, Eſq; Inſpect. Gen. Extraordinary and Comptroller of New-Haven,		1500
alſo £.10 per day when on Duty,		
John Hinks, Eſq; Exam. of remarkable Incidents,		300
Jonath. Sewall, Eſq; Law-Council to the Board, with Fees,		
Robert Auchmuty, Eſq; ditto, ditto, with Fees,		
Bartholomew Green, Meſſenger,		300
Thomas Judinunk, Helper and Door-Keeper,		150
Ann Green, Houſe-Keeper, — —		200
Green and Ruſſell, Printers,		
Mein and Fleeming, Stationers,		
Thomas Clements, Carpenter,		
Coxſwain of the Barge——and Barge-Men,		
Rent of the Barge-Houſe,		
Rent of a Houſe where the Commiſſioners hold their Board, ——		1050
	Old Ten.	£.50,900
Allowance for the Blanks, incidental Charges and ſecret Services, ſay		25,320
	Old Tenor,	£.76,220

AT a Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of SUDBURY, regularly aſſembled, March 19. 1770. The Town taking into conſideration the Diſtreſſes this Province is laboring under with reſpect to the Revenue Acts impoſing Duties, &c. Alſo the noble and ſpirited Reſolutions of the body of Merchants and Gentlemen in the Town of BOSTON, and their ſcheme of Non-importation and promoting American Manufactures, and the many and great advantages that will neceſſarily accrue to the inhabitants of this Province thereby, came into the following Votes and Reſolutions, viz.

1ſt. The Town by their Vote manifeſted their hearty and unanimous approbation of the generous Agreement of Merchants in Boſton, to put a ſtop to the importation of Britiſh Goods, and engage for themſelves and all within their influence, and by all proper methods, that they will countenance & encourage the ſame.

2d, Voted, That they would diſcountenance the Importers adverti'ed in the public Prints (who preſume to counteract the patriotick ſcheme) of the body of Merchants in Boſton and throughout North America) by withdrawing all commercial connection from them and their abettors, and by frowning upon thoſe that ſhall preſume to hold any commerce or correſpondence with them.

3d. Voted That they would encourage the Nailing buſineſs and all other neceſſary American manufactures, and abſtain from the luxuries and ſuperfluities of the times, which has been ſo impoveriſhing to this country, eſpecially the renowned Plant TEA, until a general importation takes place.

4th, That if any of the Town, contrary to the true Intent and Spirit of this Agreement, ſhould hold any Commerce with the Importers within our knowledge, we will publickly expoſe them.

5th. Voted, That the Town Clerk tranſmit a Copy of theſe Votes, to the Committee of Merchants of Inſpection, in the Town of BOSTON.

A true Copy. Atteſt.

JOHN MAYNARD Town-Clerk.

WHEREAS the worthy & patriotick Merchants of the Town of BOSTON (the Metropolis of this Province) and throughout almoſt all America, have nobly ſacrificed their own private intereſts in the cauſe of the public Liberty of this Country, by refuſing to import Goods from Great Britain till the late Act of Parliament impoſing Duties on Glaſs, Tea, Paper, &c. for the expreſs purpoſe of raiſing a Revenue, be repealed: And whereas a few Perſons, viz. *John Bernard, James* and *Patrick McMaſters, John Mein, Nath. Rogers, William Jackſon, Theophilus Lillie, John Taylor, Ame & Elizabeth Cummins*, of Boſton, *Iſrael Williams*, Eſq; & *Son*, of Hatfield, and *Henry Barnes* of Marlborough, have imported Goods from Great Britain, and continue to ſell the ſame contrary to the Agreement of the Merchants of Boſton, and to the united ſentiments of America; and leaſt they ſhould thereby fruſtrate the good intentions of the Merchants in not importing; therefore,

VOTED, That we will not import any Goods from Great Britain, (excepting the articles enumerated in the Merchants Agreement) directly or indirectly, till the ſaid Revenue Acts are totally repealed; and that we will not knowingly or willfully purchaſe any Goods of any of the above Importers, or any other who ſhall preſume to import contrary to the agreement of the Merchants and the ſentiments of the People, nor of any who ſhall purchaſe any Goods of any Importer directly or indirectly, till a general importation takes place.

VOTED, That if any Perſon ſhall bring Goods into this Town to ſell, purchaſed of an Importer before a general Importation takes place as above, directly or indirectly, that we will uſe our utmoſt endeavors, in a legal, juſt, fair, and prudent manner to diſcountenance and diſcourage the Sale of ſaid Goods in this Town.

The above VOTES paſſed at an annual Meeting of the Town of SANDWICH, March 8. 1770.

Atteſt. B. FESSENDEN, Town-Clerk.

Charleſtown, South-Carolina, March 13.

Letters from England, down to the 19th of Jan. leave us in doubt, whether the Acts that have proved ſo univerſally diſguſtful to his Majeſty's American ſubjects, will be repealed the preſent ſeſſion of parliament, or not: But ſome of them ſay, that the American pulſe will be tried, by a *partial* repeal; and, that if we thereupon *reſume* our importation, all future ſtruggles for our conſtitutional Rights, Liberties and Privileges, will be *uſeleſs*. Miniſterial Writers (who thereby diſcover their baſe views, as well as their ignorance) inſinuate, nay, even aſſert, that "the Merchants in moſt of the colonies are receding from their Reſolutions; that the people in general grow heartily tired of them, and will ſoon demand ſupplies; that Great-Britain has not ſuffered the leaſt diminution of her trade; that the Merchants, Manufacturers & Tradeſmen feel no ſort of inconvenience or decline of buſineſs, from many new demands having ariſen in Ruſſia, Poland, &c. and that the Americans are not aiming at a *redreſs of grievances* but *independance*, &c." But the writers of private letters (amongſt which are eminent merchants and manufacturers) flatly contradict moſt of theſe inſinuations; highly applaud our meaſures; recommending that they may be purſued with firmneſs, but without violence; and are not ſo weak as to credit, that an American ſubject can wiſh to be independent of the Crown of Great-Britain, while it remains in the *Hanoverian* line; tho' would any of the race of the *Stuarts*, legitimate or illegitimate, once uſurp it, there is not the leaſt room to doubt, that they would, to a Man, prove Rebels.

New-York, April 2.

By a Veſſel arrived here laſt Saturday in 6 weeks from Liſbon, we learn, that a packet had come in 5 days from Falmouth, the Captain of which adviſed, that the Parliament had not in the leaſt gone into the Affairs of America the 3d of February laſt.

The 14th of February laſt, his Excellency Sir William Trelawney, Governor of the Iſland of Jamaica, diſſolved the General Aſſembly of that Iſland, and concludes his ſpeech with ſaying, "*I have ſtaid long enough to perceive, that you mean not to provide for his Majeſty's troops, and the other exigencies of government, but on terms inconſiſtent with his royal dignity to accept; and on a ſubmiſſion, on my part, to a continuation of indignities, it would ill become me any longer to endure.*"

On the 5th ult. 45 reputable mechanics aſſembled at Mr. Delaney's, from thence, being joined by as many as compleated the reſpectable number 92; they marched in proceſſion to the new Goal in order to pay their reſpects to the celebrated Priſoner, by whom they were received with all the politeneſs of a Gentleman, and entertained with all the openneſs, affability & candor of a friend. After ſpending ſome time, drinking a few loyal toaſts, calling to mind the noble patriots Eaſt and Weſt, and in particular the immortal 92 of the Maſſachuſets, together with all the real friends to the rights of human nature both in Britain and her Colonies, eſpecially thoſe who had or might ſtand forth in defence of the Preſs; they then took their leave of their common friend and retired.

On Monday laſt 45 and 92 Ladies (making 137) met at the houſe of Mr. M'Neil, and from thence went in proceſſion to the new Goal, to viſit Mr. McDougal, where they were entertained with Tea and Cakes; and after having ſung a number of patriotic ſongs, then took their leave of him.

BOSTON, April 9. 1770.

Laſt Thurſday Evening Col. JOSEPH WILLIAMS, of Roxbury, was married to Mrs HANNAH DUDLEY, Widow of THOMAS DUDLEY, Eſq; late of that Town, deceaſed.

We hear that one Capt. Sears of Yarmouth having purchaſed a Sloop at Plymouth, called the Wilkes, ſailed for Barnſtable on Saturday laſt with only one Hand; but juſt as the Veſſel got out of the Harbour ſhe ſunk, and the two People periſhed.

We hear from Warren, that a few Days paſt a mad Dog bit 19 Sheep, which all ran mad and died; the Dog was afterwards purſued and killed.

1 vid Page 55 80
(1) See the pernicious Tendency of this Court pa. — 179 — 356 — 501 — Vol. 2.
(2) Revenue on Molaſſ. vid pa. 9 Vol. 2 — on Tea, pa. 735. Vol. 1
(3) vid. pa. 50-60
(4) vid act appointing the Commiſ. pa. 748. Vol. 1 — & their Commiſſ. pa. 253. Vol. 2
5 vid In Index Vol. 2 To find merch. Reſolutions
(5) vid — y. names pa. 63. & vid act pa. 735. Vol. 1.
(6) McDougal vid pa. 45
(7) anti-reſinders. ſee pa. 161 Vol. 2
† Formerly very Great Judges in England.

‖ Earl of Hillsborough. ◊ Lordship — Admiralty. * Sir. Robert Auchmuty, Jonathan Sewall Augustus Johnson, & Jared Ingersole. ✓ Lord — Halifax & Jonathan Sewall. (a) Commiſſioners, (b) Comptroler (c) Receiver (d) Regiſter (e) Solicitor

Laſt Thurſday Capt. Nixon arrived at Rhode-Iſland in 9 Weeks from London.

Extract of a Letter from London, Jan. 26. 1770.

"*There is nothing, as yet, done by Parliament in our* American *Affairs.—Altho' the Miniſtry had a Majority in both Houſes, viz. in the Houſe of Lords* 53, *and in the Houſe of Commons* 116, *yet the Minority are gaining Ground daily, and it's thought will get the Lead ſoon; if ſo, the* Americans *will have every Thing they can wiſh or aſk for.——We are apprehenſive our* American *Affairs won't come on ſoon enough to ſave the Spring Trade; for as the Orders ſent here are, not to ſhip any Goods before the Acts are totally repealed, we are fearful it will be the laſt of March or beginning of April before the Acts are repealed.——The* Duke of Graſton *and* Lord Weymouth *are for a Repeal, but* Lord Hilliſborough *is bitterly againſt it.—Should the Minority get a little further a-head, there will be a total Change in Adminiſtration.——*

"*You doubtleſs have heard of the Seals being taken from Lord* Camden *and given to the Hon. Mr.* York, *who died in a Day or two after he received them: The Seals for the preſent are given in Cuſtody of three of the Lords Commiſſioners, viz.* Smyth, Bathurſt *and* Aſton.—*Lord* Mansfield *is Speaker of the Houſe of Peers.—Sir* Fletcher Norton *Speaker of the Houſe of Commons. The late Speaker of the Houſe of Commons Sir* John Cuſt, *deſired leave to retire and died in a Day or two after, the Attorney General Lord* DeGrey, *is talk'd of to ſucceed the late Lord Chancellor* York. *—If the Duty on Tea ſhould not be taken off, ſeveral of the Houſes here will be in the Sudds; for in full Expectation of the Repeal of the Tea, &c. they have given out their Orders to a great Amount.——Captains* Freeman, Dixey & Lyde, *will ſail in three Days*; Bryant, Davies, *and* 6 *Veſſels for Nantucket, will ſail in all February. Notwithſtanding the talk of a French War ſoon, its all vaniſhed. The French as well as ourſelves are not in a Capacity of going to War ſoon.*"——

A Letter from a Gentleman of Diſtinction in London, dated 27th of January, mentions a very warm Debate in the Houſe of Commons the Day before, which much diſconcerted the Miniſtry, and as it was thought would produce ſome Changes in favor of America.

By a Letter from London, via Newport, we are informed, That a Day in February was aſſigned for the Nettleham Baronet to make his Defence againſt the Remonſtrance of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of Maſſachuſetts-Bay. (1)

By other Letters of the ſame Date, we learn, that nothing had then been done by Parliament relative to American Affairs, and that it was thought nothing would be, till towards the End of the Seſſion, when it was tho't all the Revenue Acts would be repealed, excepting that which lays a Duty on Molaſſes:—That the Houſe of Commons had again voted Mr. Wilkes incapable of holding a Seat there, by a Majority of 40:—That People in general there were zealous in the Cauſe of America; and that the Minority daily gained ground of the Miniſtry.

A Gentleman from Newport ſays, that the 8th of February was the Day fixed upon by the Parliament for entering upon the Conſideration of American Affairs.

We hear that the Rev. Mr. John Hunt, of this Town, who has lately received Epiſcopal Ordination, came Paſſenger in the above Veſſel.

A Maſter of a Veſſel writes from London of the 27th of January, That there then appeared ſo little Proſpect of the Revenue Acts being repealed, that he ſhould ſoon ſail from that Place in his Ballaſt.

A Veſſel arrived at Cape-Ann laſt Week, from Virginia, the Maſter ſays that while he was clearing out at the Cuſtom-Houſe in York, on the 5th March, a Captain of a Veſſel from Briſtol came to enter in, and bro't Letters for ſome Gentlemen who were preſent: The Captain ſaid he had been out 53 Days, That his Merchant in Briſtol told him, the Parliament would take up the American Affairs in ten Days; and there was great Probability that Matters would be ſettled to the Satisfaction of the Americans. That they were uneaſy at Home on the News of the Return of the Goods from America.

We hear from Stowe, that one Night laſt Week a Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. Brown was conſumed by Fire, and three Children burnt therein.

Laſt Week a Woman at Enfield was delivered of three Female Children, weight 18lb, at one Birth, and all likely to do well.

On Friday laſt the ancient Artillery Company made choice of the Rev. Mr. *Samuel Stillman* to preach a Sermon at their anniverſary Election of Officers the firſt Monday in June next.

We mention'd in our Paper of the 12th of March, that Capt. Benja. Bowers, of Swanzey, was taken out of his Brig, with the Hands he had living, and carried into North Carolina ſometime laſt Winter, leaving the Veſſel at Sea. Which Brig, we hear, has ſince been met with at Sea by Capt. Davis of Dartmouth, in a Whaling Sloop, who tow'd her into the Vineyard, with all her Cargo on Board.

SHIP-BREAD.

A Quantity of choice Ship-Bread, to be ſold at *William Taylor*'s Store in Kingſtreet.—Alſo Raiſins, Lemons, Malaga Wine, Sugars by the Hogſhead or leſs Quantity, Weſt-India and New-England Rum, Cacao, Chocolate, Rice, Pepper, Pimento, Lignum Vitæ, Logwood and Redwood, Cod and Mackrel Lines, Lead and Shot, and many other Articles, cheap for Caſh only.

POT & PEARL ASH.

Caſh given for

POT and PEARL ASH

At *Jonathan* & *John Amory*'s Store, in Kingſtreet.

IMPORTED in Captain Cazneau *from* LONDON, *and to be Sold by*

Bethiah Oliver,

At her Shop oppoſite the Rev. Dr. Sewall's *Meeting Houſe,* BOSTON,

Early golden Hotſpur, early Charlton, Omorods Hotſpur, large & Dwarf Marrowfats, blue Rouncival & Ledman's Dwarf Peas, large Winſor, early Liſbon and early yellow Dwarf Beans, early Dutch, early Yorkſhire, early Batterſea, early Sugar Loaf, red & large Winter Cabbage, early and late Collyflowers, green & yellow Savoy, white Spaniſh and Silver ſkin'd Onions, green & white Endive, Salmon & ſcarlet Radiſh, double & ſingle Pepper Graſs, double & ſingle Parſley, Summer & Winter Spinnage, Cabbage, white, green, marble & tenniſball Lettice, early & late Cucumber, early & late Parſnip, early yellow, ſcarlet & orange Carrot, Summer Savory, Sweet Morjoram, Thyme, Lavender & Roſemary, Hemp, Rape & Canary Seed, red & white Clover, La Lucern, Fowl Meadow & Herds Graſs Seed.—All warranted to be of the laſt Year's Growth.

CHOCOLATE warranted good, made and ſold at the loweſt Prices, in large and ſmall Quantities, by JAMES COOKE, at the New Mills in *Boſton*.——Alſo Cocoa Nut Shells.

COCOA manufactured for Gentlemen, in the beſt and quickeſt Manner, and on reaſonable Terms.

To be Sold at PUBLIC VENDUE,

On the 25th Inſtant, April,

The Real Eſtate of *Ebenezer Pierpont,* late of *Roxbury*, deceaſed,—Conſiſting of

1. A large new Dwelling-Houſe, being the Manſion Houſe wherein he dwelt, finiſhed in a genteel manner, with a fine Garden behind the Houſe, a good Well of Water and a Stable; oppoſite the Houſe is a Row of Shops, formerly improved in the Weſt-India Trade, with a great Run of Buſineſs, and may be improved again in the ſame way, or for almoſt any other Buſineſs.

2. A Griſt Mill, meaſuring 64 Feet in length, and 20 Feet in Breadth, with Accommodations for ſtoring Grain and carrying on the Bolting-mill Buſineſs, with Water ſufficient at ſome Seaſons of the Year to ſupply 8 or 10 Mills.

3. A large and commodious Bake-Houſe, equal, if not ſuperior, to any in the Province, with two good Ovens and a Brick Building adjoining, where the Bolting Buſineſs may be carried on, alſo Store Rooms for Bread.

4. A ſmall Houſe and Barn, with about 6 Acres of choice mowing Land, upon the Eaſt Side of the Lane by Mr. *Philip Searle*'s, and directly oppoſite on the Weſt Side is about 4 Acres of choice mowing Land; in it is a valuable Quarry of Stones, from whence has been taken ſome Thouſand Pounds worth, and may be a vaſt Quantity more got with Eaſe.

The above all in *Roxbury*.

A choice Piece of mowing Land, containing about four Acres, in *Little-Cambridge*.

A Farm in *Dudley*, containing between 7 and 8 Hundred Acres, partly under Improvement, with a good Houſe and a large Barn on it. Alſo a Right in a Tract of Land in *Royalſhire*.

Whereas the Copartnerſhip of the late Company of *Pool* and *Clarke* is diſſolved by the Death of Mr. *Clarke*: This is to deſire all Perſons that are indebted to, or that have any Demands againſt the late Company, either by Bond, Note, or Book Debt, that they would immediately apply to the Subſcriber, ſurviving Partner, at the Store kept by the late Company on Greene's Wharf, that there may be an Adjuſtment thereof as ſoon as may be:—And as there is a great Number of Debts due to the ſaid Company, ſome of which are of a long ſtanding: This is to give Notice, that ſuch Demands will be put into the Hands of an Attorney (if not prevented by Payment being made before) at next July Court, without reſpect of Perſons. Alſo, any Perſons having Demands upon the Eſtate of Mr. *Edward Clarke*, deceas'd, may have them ſettled by applying as above.

FITCH POOL, ſurviving Partner of the late Company of *Pool* and *Clarke*.

AUCTION-HALL--Kingſtreet.

THIS EVENING, (MONDAY)

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

A great Variety of ARTICLES,

—both New and Second hand,— *J. G.*

On WEDNESDAY next,

At TEN o'Clock in the Morning,

Will be ſold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the Auction-Room in Queen-ſtreet,

A great Variety of Houſhold Furniture,

——Among which are,——

Mahogony Deſk and Book Caſe,

Cheſts of Draws, Dining Tables, Tea Tables and Bureaus, Mahogony and Walnut Frame Leather bottom Chairs, Marble Slabs, a variety of Sconts and Pier Looking Glaſſes, Feather Beds, Bedſteds and Bedding; two Suits of Curtains, one red and the other blue & white; Sheets & Table Cloths, Pillow Caſes and Napkins, a Variety of China and Glaſs Ware, Plate, &c. all Kinds of Kitchen Furniture, &c. —A new Chaiſe and Harneſs.—Alſo, a moſt elegant rich India Silk Bed and Window Curtains compleat, which Bed may be had at private Sale, if applied for before the Day of public Sale.

J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer.*

☞ Wanted as an Apprentice, a ſprightly Lad of about 12 Years of Age, of a good Diſpoſition. Enquire of the Printers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That a valuable Tract of Land, lying partly in *Bowdoinham* and near to *Kennebeck* River in the County of *Lincoln*, is now ſettling; and there ſtill remains about Twenty Lotts to be diſpoſed of to Settlers.

The ſaid Lotts are very commodiouſly laid out, and contain 150 Acres each; which on eaſy Conditions of Settlement will be given away to good Settlers, that ſhall be well recommended for their Honeſty and Induſtry.

Perſons of ſuch a Character inclining to become Settlers may apply to *Abraham Prebble*, Eſq; in Bowdoinham, or to Mr. *John Read*, near the Rev. Mr. *Moorhead*'s Meeting-Houſe in Boſton, who will give them further Information.

TO BE SOLD,

At the Houſe of Mr *Winſlow*, Innholder in *Peterſham*, in the County of *Worceſter*, at Public Vendue, on Wedneſday the 23d of *May* next at Noon, if not Sold before at private Sale.

A Tract of Land in ſaid *Peterſham*, containing more than 700 Acres, moſt of it choice Land and well timbered; with two Houſes and the Remains of a Saw-Mill and Griſt-Mill thereon: about two Miles from the Rev. Mr. *Whitney*'s Meeting Houſe in ſaid Town, and formerly the Eſtate of *Jonathan Preſcott*, Eſq; deceaſed. Thro' ſaid Land runs the County Road, and alſo a River (a conſtant Stream) extremely commodious for Mills. The ſaid Land may be conveniently divided into ſeveral Farms, as may ſuit the Purchaſers, who (if it be inconvenient to pay the Money on the Sale) may have a reaſonable Time to pay for the ſame, giving good Security on Intereſt. Enquire of the Printers hereof.

Notice is hereby given, that there is to be Sold at public Auction, on Wedneſday the 11th Day of *April* next, at the Houſe of Col. *Ingerſoll*, Innholder in Kingſtreet, *Boſton*, one whole Share or 20th Part of 100,000 Acres of Land, lying (at the Eaſtward ſo called) about 5 Miles Eaſt of St. George's River, now owned by the Proprietors called the 20 Aſſociates of the *Lincolnſhire* Company,

By Order of their Committee,

NATH. APPLETON, Prop. Clerk.

Boſton, March 20. 1770.

Six Months more are allowed from the Date hereof by *Foſter Hutchinſon*, Eſq; Judge of Probate for the County of Suffolk, for the Creditors to the Eſtate of the late *Jeremy Gridley*, Eſq; of Brookline, deceas'd, repreſented Inſolvent, to bring in their Claims and prove the ſame; the Commiſſioners will attend at the Bunch of Grapes in King-Street, Boſton, every firſt Tueſday in each Month, from Six to Nine o'Clock in the Evening, to receive ſaid Demands, and thoſe that neglect to bring in their Claims before the Expiration of ſaid Time will be excluded. *Boſton, March* 9. 1770.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Boſton, *April* 7, 1770.

ENTERED-IN.

Allen from South Carolina; Higgins from New London; Leighton from Maryland; White from North Carolina; Attwood from Halifax; and Lucas from Turks-Iſland.

CLEARED-OUT.

Keene, Pile, Atkins, Badger, and Gorham, for Newfoundland; Howe & Burroughs for N. Haven; Welſh for New London; Earl for Georgia; Lawton for Rhode Iſland; & Babſon for Newfoundland.

(1) A great Tool under Duke of Gov. Barnard. vid. Tea Act pa. 735. Vol. 1. vid. Remonſtrance pa. 649 - Vol. 2 & ſee the Act pa. 9. Vol. 2. & vid pa. 697. Vol. 2 vide account of his Death, page 110. — pa. 643.

AT a legal Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of *Brookfield*, on the 19th and 28th of March, Anno Dom. 1770, the following Votes and Reſolutions were unanimouſly paſſed, viz.

VOTED and RESOLVED, That it is the Senſe of the Inhabitants of ſaid Town, that the Act of Parliament laying a Duty upon the Importation of Glaſs, &c. into the American Colonies is unconſtitutional, oppreſſive, and tends neceſſarily to the Subverſion of the legal and conſtitutional Rights and Privileges of the Americans, and that therefore it is the indiſpenſible Duty of every American and every Friend to the Britiſh Conſtitution to make Uſe of all legal and conſtitutional Meaſures to evade and if poſſible prevent the Execution of ſaid Act.

Voted, That it is the Opinion of ſaid Inhabitants that ſince the humble and dutiful Petitions of all the American Colonies to the Parliament of Great-Britain for the Repeal of ſaid Act, have hitherto proved ineffectual, the next and moſt probable Means of obtaining Redreſs of the inſupportable Grievances reſulting from the Execution of ſaid Act, is the Non-Importation Agreement of the truly patriotic Merchants of this and the neighbouring Colonies—and that ſuch Non-Importation Agreement is legal and therefore warrantable.

Voted and *reſolved*, That to ſuch Merchants as have by a ſtrict Adherence to ſaid Non-Importation Agreement in a great Meaſure given up and actually ſacrificed their private Intereſt for the Good of their Fellow-Subjects, the Thanks of all are due; and that they have the ſincere Thanks of this Town for ſuch their very laudable Conduct.

Voted, That it is the Senſe of ſaid Inhabitants that as the Conduct of thoſe who refuſe to conform to ſaid Non-importation Agreement naturally tends to the Obſtruction of the ſole End and Purpoſe of ſuch Agreement, and to render the ſame ineffectual, they have juſtly incurred the Diſpleaſure of all thoſe who approve of ſaid Agreement.

Reſolved therefore, That ſaid Inhabitants will do all in their Power conſiſtent with the juſt and conſtitutional Laws of the Land to encourage and ſupport the Merchants and others who have faithfully conformed to ſaid Agreement, and from the ſame Principle that they will do all in their Power conſiſtent with the ſame Laws to diſcourage and diſcountenance all thoſe who are endeavouring to counteract ſaid Non-importation Agreement, and that for the future they will hold no Commerce with them.

Reſolved, That ſaid Inhabitants will uſe their Endeavours to diſcourage the Uſe and Conſumption of all Foreign Teas, and that they will to the utmoſt of their Ability encourage every Kind of American Manufactures.

Ordered, That the above be entered upon Record in the Town-Book, and that a Copy thereof be tranſmitted to the Preſs for Publication.

The foregoing is a Copy Examined from Brookfield *Book of Records.*

Atteſt. THOMAS GILBERT, Town-Clerk.

Brookfield, March 30. 1770.

To the Committee of Inſpection in the Town of Boſton; by Order of the Select-Men of the Town of Milton.

AT a Town Meeting in Milton, on Monday the Twelfth Day of March, 1770. VOTED, That the Thanks of this Town be given to the Merchants and Gentlemen of the Town of Boſton, who have exerted themſelves in ſo Spirited a Manner for the Preſervation of the Liberties of America.—That this Town will exert their utmoſt Endeavour to ſupport thoſe Gentlemen while exerting their feeble Efforts (ſo called by their Enemies) to preſerve the Liberties of this Province.—That the Inhabitants of this Town will never purchaſe of, or have any Communication with, thoſe perſons that import Goods contrary to the Agreement of Merchants of the Town of Boſton, until they have given full Satisfaction to thoſe Merchants and Gentlemen that they have treated with ſo much Indignity.—That this Town will prevent (to the utmoſt of their Power) the uſe of India Tea, diſcountenancing its Uſe in any one, (except where it may be thought neceſſary for Health) until the Revenue Acts ſo much, and ſo juſtly complained of, ſhall be repealed.

A true Copy Atteſt. AMARIAH BLAKE, Town-Clerk.

THE Inhabitants of the Town of Malden, at their Anniverſary Meeting the 5th of March, 1770, taking into Conſideration the diſtreſſed Circumſtances of North-America, and particularly of this Province, by Reaſon of the late unconſtitutional Impoſitions;—conſidering alſo the prudent and ſalutary Endeavours of the Body of Merchants in this Province for the Redreſs of our Grievances, and to ſupport and maintain our Charter Rights and Privileges, unanimouſly paſſed the following Votes.

Voted, That this Town do give their hearty Thanks to the Merchants, for the prudent and ſalutary Meaſures purſued by them for the Good of this Province and Land.

Voted, That we will not by ourſelves or any for or under us, directly or indirectly purchaſe any Goods of any Perſon whatſoever, that continues to import the ſame contrary to the Agreement of the Merchants, till a general Importation takes Place.

Voted, That we will not uſe any foreign Tea, nor countenance the Uſe of it in our Families (unleſs in Caſe of Sickneſs) till the Revenue Acts are repealed.

Atteſt. NATHANIEL JENKINS, Town-Clerk.

TO BE SOLD,

A Negro Boy about 18 Years old, a faithful Servant. The Owner is going abroad, which is the Occaſion of his being ſold.

Enquire of the Printers.

Any Perſon who wants to employ a good clean Ironer, may hear of one to be had at 10*s.* a Day, by enquiring of the Printer.

NEW-YORK, *March* 25.

Laſt Saturday Night, about 11 o'Clock, 14 or 15 Soldiers were ſeen about the Liberty-Pole in this City, which one of them had aſcended, with an intent to take off and carry away the Topmaſt and Vane; as ſoon as they were diſcovered, 5 or 6 young Men, who were accidentally croſſing the Green at that Time made up towards the Pole, to ſee what they were about, but they were immediately attacked and driven off the Green by the Soldiers; who finding they were diſcovered, and being apprehenſive that the Inhabitants would be alarmed, they made off.——Soon after ſome Perſons went into Town, and acquainted their Friends with the Proceedings of the Soldiers; upon which 14 or 15 Perſons came up to the Green and going to the Pole, were they were ſurrounded by about 40 or 50 Soldiers, with their Cutlaſſes drawn; upon which 4 or 5 of them retreated to the Houſe of Mr. Bicker, and were followed by Part of the Soldiers, who immediately called out for the Soldiers from the Barracks; upon which they were joined by a very conſiderable Body that came over the Barrack Fence——Mr. Bicker ſeeing himſelf and Family in Danger, and expoſed to the Inſults of a licencious and brutal Soldiery, ſtood with his Bayonet fixed, determined to defend himſelf to the laſt Extremity, and declared he would ſhoot the firſt Man who ſhould attempt to enter; they ſeveral Times attempted to force the under Door, the upper Door being open, which Mr. Bicker kept ſhut, by fixing the Point of his Bayonet againſt it, while they kept cutting and hacking the Barrel of his Gun, in attempting to cut him down with their Cutlaſſes—but he ſoon after got the upper Door ſhut and barred; upon which they ſtrove to break open the Front Windows (which were alſo ſhut, one of which they forced open, broke the Panes of Glaſs and cut all the Frame to Pieces, in order to get into the Houſe.——Some People who were in the Houſe, ſeeing the imminent Danger to which Mr. Bicker and his Family were expos'd, got out the back Way, and ran to alarm the Citizens; the Chapel Bell was immediately rung, upon the hearing of which, the Soldiers retreated precipitately.—A Number of the Citizens were up all Night, and under Arms, which probably prevented any Miſchief being done, as they repeatedly ſwore they would ſet fire to the Houſe, and burn or deſtroy every Perſons in it. — Col. Robertſon the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, repaired to the Barracks, as ſoon as he had Notice of the Diſturbance; he immediately order'd the Centinels to be confined, and remained up all Night, to prevent any further Miſchief being done; and as a Number of the Inhabitants nightly guarded the Pole, till the Tranſports with the Soldiers were ſailed,—They were diſappointed in effecting their Deſigns againſt it, altho' they poſitively ſwore they would carry off ſome Part of it with them.

Sunday the 16th Regiment of his Majeſty's Troops, ſome Time quartered here, embarked on board a Number of Tranſports bound for Penſacola, & ſailed on Tueſday.

Pot and Pearl Aſh.

CASH given for Merchantable

POT and PEARL ASH,

Inferior Qualities of POT-ASH and BLACK-SALTS,

By *Smith & Atkinſon*,

At their STORE in King-Street—lately improved by RICHARD SMITH.

N.B. A ſmall Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods, (imported before the late Agreements of the Merchants) to be ſold, by Wholeſale, very low for Caſh or ſhort Credit.——

To be ſold by *Gilbert Deblois*,

At his *SHOP* oppoſite the Bottom of School Street, very Cheap for ready Money,

A conſiderable good Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods, ſome Hard Ware, Spices, Dutch Bruſhes in ſetts or ſingle, Looking-Glaſſes, Violins, beſt Roman Strings, Flutes, &c. Wilton Carpets, &c. Writing-Paper, China-Ware, choice Velvet Corks, Powder, Codlines, &c.——

——He hath alſo a variety of Womens Sattin and Sarſnett Hatts & Bonetts.—Alſo, a parcel of pretty Cotton and Thread Luteſtrings, Broglios and other Stuffs, at the ſterling Coſt, and old Trunks & Boxes much cheaper,——&c.—&c.—&c.

Whereas the late Partnerſhip of *JARVIS & PARKER* expired by the Death of Mr. *Banjamin Parker*, all Perſons who have any Accounts open with that Company are deſired to ſettle the ſame with *Leonard Jarvis*, ſurviving Partner, and thoſe indebted to make ſpeedy Payment, to prevent Trouble:——Thoſe who have any Accounts with the Eſtate of ſaid *Parker*, are deſired to ſettle them with *Leonard Jarvis* or *Henry Leddel*, Executors to ſaid Eſtate.

To be ſold at the Store of *Leonard Jarvis*, below the Bunch of Grapes Tavern in Kingſtreet, A Variety of ENGLISH GOODS, at the Sterling Coſt for the Caſh.

TO BE SOLD,

A Sloop about 84 Tons burthen, between four and five Years old, a prime Sailer, and well fitted and found for the Weſt-India or Whaling Buſineſs. Enquire of *T.* and *J. Fleet.*

Caſh given for the beſt Pot-Aſh and Pearl-Aſh, by *Henry Lloyd*, at Warehouſe No 5. on the Long Wharf.

IMPORTED in Capt. Cazneau *from* LONDON, *by*

Elizabeth Greenleaf,

And to be Sold at her Shop at the End of Union-Street, over againſt the BLUE-BALL.

Early Charlton, Omorods Hotſpur, Maſters Hotſpur, and Golden Hotſpur Peas, large, Dwarf & green Marrowfat Peas, Leadmans Dwarf, Rouncivel, and cooked Sugar Peas, early yellow Beans, large Winſor, and early Liſbon ditto; Red, Silver ſkin and white Spaniſh Onion Seeds, red, early Golden, and Orange Carrot ditto, early Prickly Cucumber, long Prickly ditto, large Collyflower, early ditto, early Yorkſhire, early Dutch, and large Winter Cabbage Seeds, Sugar-Loaf, Batterſea, green and yellow curl'd Savoy Cabbage Seeds, red ditto, Cail, purple brocoley ſwelling Parſnip, early Dutch, and common Turnip Seed, ſhort top'd, Salmon, white and pink Radiſh ditto, Cabbage Lettice, white and green Goſs and Tennis Ball ditto, ſcarlet Beet, curl'd and common Parſley, curl'd and common Peppergraſs, Spinage, Sweet Marjorum, Thyme Baum Summer Savory, Sage, Bautavea Endive, Aſparagus, Celery, white Muſtard, Fowl Meadow Graſs Seed. —All warranted to be the laſt Year's Growth.

Imported from LONDON *in Captain* Cazneau, *By Conſent of the Committee of Merchants, And to be ſold by*

Elizabeth Clark & Nowell,

At their Shop ſix Doors to the Southward of the Mill Bridge, BOSTON,

Early Charlton, Early Hotſpur, golden Hotſpur, & crooked Sugar Peas, Maſter's Hotſpur, large Marrowfat, Dwarf ditto, Spaniſh Maratta and Leadman's Dwarf Peas, large Windſor Beans, yellow dwarf & early ſpeckled Beans, orange, yellow & purple Carrots, ſwelling Parſnip, early Yorkſhire, early Dutch, green yellow Savoy, and large Winter Cabbage Seeds, Salmon, ſcarlet and London ſhort-top Radiſh Seeds, green Goſs, white Goſs and Cabbage Lettice Seeds, white Silver ſkin Onion, Sweet Marjoram, Summer-Savory and Thyme Seeds, double Pepper-Graſs, double Parſley Seeds, Summer Winter & French Spinnage Seeds, long prickley and white Turkey Cucumber Seeds, early and late Colliflower, early Batterſea, red and early Sugar-Loaf Cabbage Cellery and Endive, &c. &c. &c.

N.B All warranted good and of laſt Year's Growth.

Whereas at a Meeting of the Proprietors of the Land in the Diſtrict of *Lenox*, in the County of *Berkſhire* (legally warned) holden on the third Day of *Auguſt*, A. D. 1768, voted a Tax of 15*s.* 5*d.* ¾ on each Hundred Acres of Land in ſaid Diſtrict (publick Lots excepted) and whereas the Proprietors or Owners of the Lots now named (viz) Lots No. 5, 7, 11, 14, 20, 40, 41, 42, 43, containing one Hundred Acres each, all in the ſecond Diviſion of Lands in ſaid *Lenox*, and the Lot No. 30 in the firſt Diviſion of Lands in ſaid *Lenox*, are delinquent and have not paid the Tax aforeſaid aſſeſſed on ſaid Lots of Land; which ſaid Taxes have been granted to bring forward the Settlement of ſaid Diſtrict, agreeable to the Orders of the Great and General Court:—Theſe are therefore to Notify the Proprietors of the Lots ſo delinquent, that their Lots, or ſuch a Part thereof as ſhall be ſufficient to pay ſaid Taxes (together with all Charges in and about the ſame) will be ſold at a publick Vendue, at the Dwelling-Houſe of *Elias Willard*, Innholder near ſaid *Lenox*, on Tueſday the 14th Day of *Auguſt* next, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon, and ſo from Day to Day until the whole be ſold (unleſs ſaid Taxes and Charges be paid to the ſaid *Elias Willard*, Treaſurer of ſaid Proprietors) for the Purpoſe aforeſaid.

Dated at *Lenox*, *March* 20. 1770 } *Sam. Brown*, jun. *Stephens Murwine*, *Elias Willard*, } Aſſeſſors.

Notice is hereby given the Proprietors of *Silveſter-Town* (ſo called) lying on Androſe-Coggin-River, at the Eaſtward, that the ſaid Proprietors at their Meeting legally warned, on the 20th Day of October 1768, laid a Tax of 20*s* Lawful Money, on each Share, to be paid to *Charles Turner*, of *Scituate*, Proprietor's Treaſurer, by the 11th Day of July 1769, and at their Meeting legally held by Adjournment on the 2d Jan. 1770, laid a further Tax of 30*s.* on each Share, public Shares excepted, to be paid as aforeſaid, by the 1ſt of Feb. 1770, for defreying the Charge of looking up and laying out ſaid Townſhip; and whereas many of ſaid Proprietors are delinquent in paying ſaid Taxes, they are hereby deſired to pay the ſame forthwith, to prevent their Lands being expoſed to publick Sale, for Payment of the ſame.

N.B. The Meeting of ſaid Proprietors ſtands adjourned to the 17th of May next, to be at *Southworth Howland's* Innholder in Plimouth, at 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon.

Scituate, March 17, 1770. By Order of the Committee, WM. TURNER, Prop. Clerk.

BOSTON, Printed by T. & J. FLEET.

Vid the Act pa 735 Vol. I. ✓ To Find Agreement turn to Index Vol. 2.
✓ Turn to Index Vol. 2. ✓ This to Find petitions. — See their Names pa. 69.
✓ See the Charter pa. 1077. Vol. 2.